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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 3. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
{ STRATHROY, ONT. }

JULY, 1891.

{ 8 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, } No. 7.  
{ TORONTO, ONT }

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,  
6 Wellington St. West.

### SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,  
Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.  
New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.  
Changes of Advertisements should reach us by the 5th.

### The Public Safety.

In a recent number of the *Canadian Grocer* appears an editorial on "Paris Green and Hellebore," in which the editor assures its readers that "Hellebore is permitted to be sold by no one but druggists" (!) and advises them to let it "severely alone," but covertly advises the sale of "Paris Green," noting at the same time the special restrictions which must be observed as to its sale and registration. In another article in the same number of that paper appears a clipping from the *American Grocer* advising the keeping in stock in country stores of not only Patent Medicines, but also "hundreds of drugs," which "can be dispensed with as much safety by the merchant as sugar, and pay a very large and handsome profit," mentioning amongst others "Tinct. Arnica, Paregoric, Alcohol, Camphor, etc., in bulk, using a half-pint graduate for measuring the same." It is sincerely to be hoped that the majority of grocers and general store keepers in Canada have at least some regard for the lives of the general public and will not be led into the belief that these things can be handled indiscriminately, and by persons, the larger number of whom know nothing whatever of their composition or properties, and in whose hands, in some cases at least, life is endangered - this, to say nothing of the strict penalties which the various Acts of Pharmacy subject them to. We think it would be more in keeping for the grocery

trade to let *all* these things "severely alone" and give its attention to those articles which are in their line and of which they at least have some knowledge.

### Trade Protection.

THE steadily increasing encroachments on the business of the drug trade are making themselves felt very materially in some places, and although this subject has been time and again dwelt on in the trade journals and remedies suggested looking towards its counteraction, at least in a measure, the evil grows, and the trade should see to it, that not only of them selves but through those whose duty it is to watch their interests, that every possible safe guard be placed around the business and especially any infringement of the Pharmacy Acts now in force in nearly all the Provinces should be promptly dealt with. Now that the new Council of the Ontario College is chosen it should be one of its first duties to give that protection to those now in business which is due them, not only in the strict enactment of the Pharmacy Act, as it relates to those outside of the drug business, but also to those who are illegally conducting business, either through neglect to pay annual fees, the management of stores without qualified assistants or the assumption of title of chemist or druggist by those who have no right to it. A very large proportion of the Council's time during its last two years has been given to the "coming generation" of druggists. Now let us have something for those who have given them a lease of power and who are deserving of every consideration at their hands.

### Prescription Ownership.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. C.  
Read before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

A prescription may be defined as a general order drawn upon any pharmacist for certain specified drugs, in certain specified quantities, to be prepared by recognized methods of pharmaceutical procedure. It is issued as an official order to obtain certain remedies necessary to carry out a quasi contract, *i. e.* - the relieving or curing of a patient of a bodily ailment. Such an order is legally issued only by authorized officials or physicians, who have qualified themselves for such work, by becoming graduates in medicine and registrars of a State Medical Board.

A patient consulting a physician receives for a consideration what? A medical examination and medical directions, one of which latter is the taking of certain drugs properly prepared. The patient is not competent to do this any more than he is to prescribe for himself, so the physician gives him an official order or prescription upon the pharmacist.

A prescription having been received by the pharmacist, he marks it with certain marks of identity, such as the number, date and year, and labels it, when compounded, with similar markings, together with the directions and the physician's name, for the purpose of future identification.

This official order differs in no wise from any other official order. Universal custom, that great mother of human laws, requires that it be retained by the party upon whom it is drawn, as *prima facie* evidence of its execution.

A claim that a prescription is a formula, and, as such, property for which the patient has given due compensation is untenable, for the reason that they are not identical. A formula, in the accepted meaning of the term, is a recipe of a product yielding constant, uniform results on being used. A prescription is an experimental recipe, which may or may not yield the desired results, even in the hands of a physician, and whose use by unskilled hands is fraught with the gravest possibilities. Medicine is not yet an exact science, any more than human beings are exact structures. A prescription is but a part of the medical treatment and not the whole of it, and the treatment of every sick person must of necessity vary with the personal idiosyncracies of each case.

To whom, then, does the prescription legally belong? To the physician? Certainly not. He has been paid for *all* services rendered. To the patient? No; for in his recovery to health he has received *all* that he paid his medical adviser for. To the pharmacist? Yes, by every right of custom and law, provided he has accepted it under certain conditions. If the patient makes a request for its return on presenting it, the pharmacist has one of two lines of action before him. He must either refuse to compound it under such conditions, or, express a willingness to compound it and give a duplicate copy. If the latter proposal be refused, he should return the original prescription without compounding. On the other hand, if the

prescription is committed to his hands with no primary request for its return after being filled, and he has affixed his marks of identity and compounded it, he should retain the original copy as legal evidence that he has prepared such a prescription.

As showing the legal value of a prescription it may be of interest to state that Mr. Robert England informs me, he has been subpoenaed in three cases within the last three years to produce certain original prescriptions for the purposes of first, To prove attendance in a suit for medical services. Suit was won. Second, To prove that a physician used drugs for malpractice. Physician convicted, and, third, To prove that a medical student illegally practiced medicine. In this latter case, the patient dying, and the student being unable to give a certificate of death, the case was examined by the coroner, and when confronted with the prescription confessed guilty. In each instance, however, the legal authorities returned the prescriptions, thus tacitly admitting their ownership.

But this whole question of prescription ownership, to my mind, is essentially one of law, and viewing it from that standpoint, it presents some most interesting features. I have been fortunate in securing for this afternoon's meeting an expression of opinion from that eminent authority on civil law, Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie, of this city.

He writes as follows :

BELLITT BUILDING, Jan. 15, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—You ask who is the owner of a prescription? The physician who writes it, the patient for whose use it is written, or the apothecary to whom it is handed to compound?

Evidently the only dispute can exist in a case in which the physician and the patient have parted with the possession of the paper, and it has lawfully come into the hands of the apothecary, at the instance of the patient.

The universal practice appears to me to point where the title is for all purposes but one. I presume it is the custom to refill a bottle with a prescription indicated on the label. The patient is not required to purchase a new prescription every time he wishes the order filled—and this appears to me plain, from the consideration that he could secure this by copying the paper before using it.

Moreover, he has paid for the composition and skill required for that purpose, and the delivery to the apothecary is for a particular object, and there is in that transaction nothing implying a transfer of property in anything by the patient to the apothecary.

But the practice certainly is for the apothecary to retain the documents. I presume no one ever heard of a prescription being returned with the dose to the patient.

It is obvious there is nothing indicative of a sale or transfer of title on that footing in this transaction. There is something analogous in respect of a check. The return of these instruments arises out of distinct considerations. Accepted bills are never returned to the drawer if paid.

Then there is a consideration which I consider conclusive, seeing that the thing is open to a contract, and the parties have chosen to make none. If under this view of the case the usage is not of itself conclusive, I think the apothecary has the right to retain, to warrant himself, if a question shall arise, as to correctness of conduct.

I may add—the claimant must always show his title—if the title be in equipoise he must fail.

It also occurs to me that this paper is merely a substitute for a verbal direction, and no doubt there are multitudes of verbal orders filled that might be written.

On the whole, I should think there ought to be no doubt that the apothecary may, if he sees fit and is foolish enough to run the risk, put the paper in the fire. There can be no half-way measure, he either owns it absolutely, or not at all. There can be no duty to produce it for inspection, or to give copies, while it would be silly to refuse to do so when reasonably demanded.

It is very unusual in this country to look to the consequence of a rule. It may be well to do so. If the patient is the owner, he may at any time within six years demand the paper, and if it is not surrendered sue as for a tortious conversion of his property. If he can't do this he certainly has no title. I would ask if Executors ever inquired for prescriptions given his testator; if they belong to the testator, they are assets.

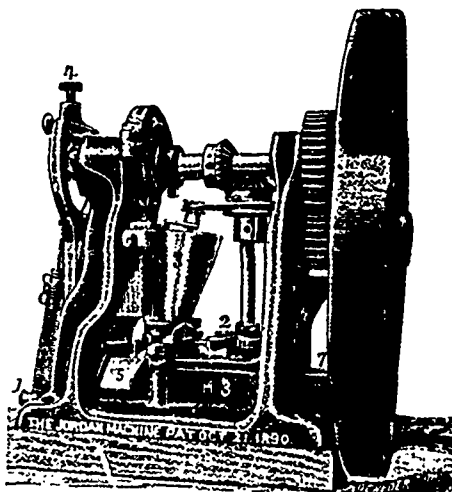
R. C. McMURTRIE.

### A New Tablet Machine.

BY F. W. JORDAN, PH. G.

Read at the Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, May 19th.

The large use made at the present time of compressed tablets induced the writer to endeavor to devise a machine which



would enable the retail druggist to make tablets for prescription purposes, and which would be large enough to be used during his spare time in making tablets for replenishing his stock. Nearly all the machines which have heretofore been invented have been too large and too expensive for the use of the pharmacist, and the making of tablets has heretofore been mostly confined to the manufacturers. Realizing that economy of space was a primo requisite in contriving a machine for the pharmacist, every effort was made to make it as compact as possible, and yet strong enough in all its parts to be durable and powerful enough to resist a pressure equal to five times that required.

The arrangement of the machine is readily understood from the cut; it weighs sixty pounds, occupies a counter space of six by twelve inches and stands twelve inches high; the movements are positive and automatic, having an adjustment whereby the feed can be regulated to the  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of a grain, and the pressure so as to make the tablets of any degree of hard-

ness. The feed-can being nicely adjusted on the bed-plate prevents any waste of material, and is so shaped with an inside agitator that makes the feed so positive and regular that when the machine is set for a given number of tablets, the last one will be as accurate and perfect as the first one. The bed-plate moves but a short distance and carries the bottom die under the feed-can for supplies, and to the plunger, where the material is compressed and the tablet ejected. There are four sets of dies, made of the best steel, highly polished, producing tablets well shaped, and with edges perfect as possible to make them. The fly-wheel is of sufficient diameter to make its running easy to the operator. The machine is neat in appearance being ornamented with nickel trimmings, and nicely painted in brown and gold.

In conclusion, the writer ventures to express the hope that he has been able to devise a machine which will furnish his brother pharmacists with a means of aiding his pecuniary advancement as well as developing his professional standing, by enabling him to improve his reputation amongst physicians by showing his ability to make his own preparations, rather than confining his energies to simply selling the productions of others.

TACSONY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Tariff Changes.

THE following are the changes in tariff affecting the drug trade :

	OLD TARIFF.	NEW TARIFF.
Ethyl Alcohol, gin, rum, whiskey and other alcoholic liquors.....	\$2 per gallon	\$2.12½ per gal
Amyl alcohol or fusel oil.....	\$2 per gallon	\$2.12½ per gal
Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, naphtha, brandy, etc.....	\$2 per gallon	\$2.12½ per gal
Spirits and strong waters, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, etc.....	\$2 per gallon and 30 p. c.	\$2.12½ per gal and 30 p. c.
Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, etc., when in bottles containing less than four ounces.....	50 per cent. ad valorem	50 per cent. ad valorem
Do. when in larger bottles.....	\$2 per gallon and 40 p. c.	\$2.12½ per gal and 40 p. c.
Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre, aromatic spirits..	\$2 per gallon and 30 p. c.	\$2.12½ per gal and 30 p. c.

This will necessitate an advance of nearly 40 cents a gallon on alcohol, mythylated spirit, ether, spts. sweet nitre, and all alcoholic preparations will also be advanced in price.

CANADIAN TURPENTINE.—Of late we have been offered, through the London market, Canadian turpentine. The climate of Canada excludes, in all probability, however, the culture of the turpentine-yielding trees. An analytical chemist in Hamburg found that the Canadian turpentine is largely petroleum. It had a specific gravity of 0.8115.—*Apoth. Zeitung*.

The man who does a good turn to a neighbor to day, will find somebody doing a good turn to him next year. This is an eternal law.

**DO THE FLIES BOTHER YOU? HOW DO YOU CATCH THEM?**

Only the Cleanest Fly Destroyer can give Perfect Satisfaction.

**TRY TANGLEFOOT.**

When at your Jobbers Compare TANGLEFOOT with all the Other Brands of Sticky Fly Paper Before Purchasing.



**Keep Posted on All Changes.**

A Change to Benefit the Retail Dealer.

WE ARE ADDING ONE FIVE-CENT TANGLEFOOT HOLDER to every box of Tanglefoot this season ; wholesale price of the Holders is three cents each.

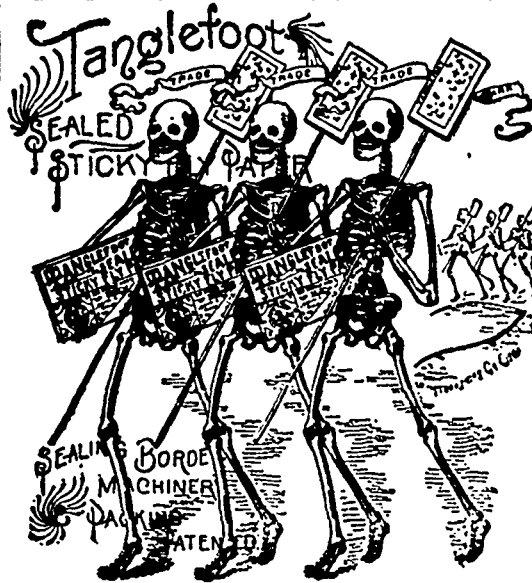
**PRICE:** ( ONE BOX (25 Double Sheets and one 5c. Tanglefoot Holders, 26 FIVE-CENT ARTICLES) - 65 cts.  
 ( ONE CASE (ten Boxes), - \$6.00

Each case contains ten Holders (one in each box) the wholesale price of which is 28c. Deducting the value of the Holders, 28c. from the price of the case, leaves a balance of \$4.22, which is all you pay for the fly paper.

Our HOLDER is the First and Only PRACTICAL Device for Holding Sticky Fly Paper ever put on the Market.

**HAVE YOU SEEN ONE?**

TRY a box of Tanglefoot and increase your fly paper sales.  
 TANGLEFOOT is as convenient to handle as a newspaper.  
 TANGLEFOOT is clean to use.  
 TANGLEFOOT is effective.  
 TANGLEFOOT opens easily.  
 TANGLEFOOT is the best in appearance.  
 TANGLEFOOT is of the most convenient size.  
 TANGLEFOOT is made of the best material.  
 TANGLEFOOT has one 5c. Holder packed in every box.  
 TANGLEFOOT is neatly packed.  
 TANGLEFOOT is low in price.  
 TANGLEFOOT is a ready seller.  
 TANGLEFOOT yields a large profit.  
 TANGLEFOOT is well known and popular.  
 TANGLEFOOT gives good satisfaction every time.  
 TANGLEFOOT is made in double sheets ; each double sheet consists of two single sheets, each single sheet 9x16 (this feature patented).



**SOLD BY**

- W. Brunet & Co., - Quebec
- Edmund Giroux & Ero. - "
- Lyman Bros. & Co., - Toronto
- Henry Skinner & Co., - Kingston
- James A. Kennedy & Co., - London
- Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., - Halifax
- Simson Bros. & Co., - "
- Langley & Co., - Victoria, B. C.
- Moore & Co., - " "
- H. McDowell & Co., - Vancouver
- Evans & Sons, Limited, - Montreal
- Lyman Sons & Co., - "

Each Sheet of Tanglefoot is Separately Sealed with Wax, Leaving an Absolutely Clean Margin to Take Hold of When Opening the Sheet for Use.

Nothing in the Line of Sticky Fly Paper Approaches Tanglefoot.



This cut represents a double sheet while being opened for use, showing the seal of wax which excludes the air and prevents drying and sticking at the edges. The seal confines the sticky material and keeps the margin of the sheet absolutely clean.

All Things Considered,  
**TANGLEFOOT**  
 YIELDS MUCH THE  
**LARGEST PROFIT.**

**LARGE QUANTITIES**  
 —OF—  
**STICKY FLY PAPER**  
 are used in every city, but no one buys much of it from a dealer who handles a paper inferior in any way.  
**TRY TANGLEFOOT**  
 —AND—  
**Increase Your Sales.**

**THE**  
**5c. TANGLEFOOT HOLDER**  
 increases the quantity of sticky fly paper used. Try one ; it will give you satisfaction, and you will no doubt recommend it to your customers. A good thing is bound to sell readily.  
**PRICE :**  
 Per Box of 25 Holders,  
**70 CENTS.**

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and the majority of Wholesale Grocers.

Manufactured by **O. & W. THUM,** - - **GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.**

## Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec. A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence. Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself. May be had through the wholesale houses in Toronto and Montreal, or direct from

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

## MITCHELL'S

ARECA NUT

## Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."

**Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap**

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

**MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

### PEARS' ✦ SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

### Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequaled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

**WILL NOT WASH OUT!**

**WILL NOT FADE OUT!**

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dye.

Same Price as inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch: 451 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

## LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Alpha and Omega Enemas.

Celluloid Hair Brushes.

Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper.

Wilson's Fly Pads.

Davis' Fly Felts.

### LYMAN'S FLY PAPER,

Single and double sheets, one of the oldest and most reliable Fly Killers in the market. Pays 200 % profit.

WE HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

### ELLIS & COLTERMAN'S ATOMIZERS.

These goods are reliable and best values now in the market. See samples and prices.

LYMAN'S

### COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES,

In bulk, are having a large sale. Write for prices.

SEND FOR SOME OF OUR NEW PRICE LISTS OF

Tablets,

Tablet Triturates,

Hypodermic Tablets,

Sugar Coated Pills.

## TRADE NOTES.

C. R. Wismer, druggist, Essex Centre, Ont., has moved west.

J. Pennefather, M. D., is opening an office at McGregor, Man.

E. C. Fraser has opened a new drug store in Sherbrooke, Que.

Jos. O'Connell & Co., druggists, Westville, N. S., have sold out.

W. Thornton is opening a new drug store in Calgary, N. W. T.

Hart & Co., drug and stationery dealers, Cannington, Ont., have dissolved.

Lamont & Co., druggists, of Treherne, Man., have sold out to S. L. Taylor.

H. Burgess, of Argyle st., is moving to corner of King and Sackville sts., Toronto.

Sam. Waters, of St. John, N. B., is opening a branch drug store in Fairfield, N. B.

Mr. Price, lately with F. Jordan, Goderich, is in business in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Reid & Gerhardt, general merchants of Neepawa and Arden, Man., have added drugs to their Arden branch.

W. J. Cameron, until recently manager of a drug store in Goderich, Ont., has opened a business on Wentworth Ave., cor. 62nd st., Chicago, Ill.

W. Macdonald, formerly with Kenneth Campbell & Co., is now travelling for Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal, taking the place of the late W. Houston.

T. J. McIntyre, eastern traveller for Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, has returned from the Bermudas much improved in health and has gone to Muskoka for two weeks.

F. K. Stearns, President of the house of F. Stearns & Co., manufacturing chemists of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., has sailed for Europe to enjoy a four months' pleasure trip.

Mr. Parke, formerly of McGregor & Parke, retail druggists, Hamilton, Ont., will on August 1st become a partner in the wholesale firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., of that city.

M. F. Barclay, who for some months has managed the drug store of Cathbertson & Co., Petrolia, Ont., has accepted the management of the branch drug store of F. W. Meek, Glencoe.

Mr. James Douglas, of the London Drug Co., London, Ont., accompanied by his wife, and also Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, of Windsor, Ont., sailed for Europe on a pleasure trip, June 27th.

Thos. Taylor, who has had charge of the drug business in Owen Sound, Ont., belong to W. J. Manley, of Yonge st., Toronto, was drowned while out yachting with some friends on July 5th.

Charles A. Yates, formerly in Jordan's drug store, Goderich, Ont., and who was successful in winning two gold medals at the last examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has gone to Chicago.

John H. Jury, of Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, has just returned from Chicago where he has spent a month at the Ophthalmic College, perfecting himself in the adjusting of spectacles in which they do a large business.

McGregor & Parke, Hamilton have sold out their drug business to W. G. Spackman, formerly clerk with J. A. Barr & Co. Mr. Parke has joined the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton. Mr. McGregor has bought out the drug business in Brantford, also the patent medicine business which he will carry on in Brantford.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The event of the month of June, from a pharmaceutical point of view, is the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the examination which takes place at about the same time. The examinations this year were attended by eight candidates, two for the Preliminary, who passed, and six for the Final, of whom the following were successful in securing their diplomas:—Alfred E. Atlee, H. W. C. Cameron, T. C. Grant, R. F. Guest, H. E. Jones. These passed a very creditable examination, speaking well for their training and diligence in study, especially in view of the fact that none of them had had the advantage of attending lectures or other formal instruction. The papers set show a decided advance in the requirements of the examiners, as compared with those of a few years ago. The present board of examiners is composed of Messrs. W. H. Waddell and Frederick Irwin, appointed by the Provincial Government, and Messrs. A. F. Buckley, J. D. Copeland and W. H. Hamilton, appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council.

The annual meeting of the Society took place on 12th June, and in spite of the small attendance of members, was of more than usual interest. Considering the importance of the interests confided to the Society and practically under its control, it is a matter for surprise that a large representation of members does not attend the annual meeting to aid in shaping the decisions by which all are to be bound. Practically the Society is kept in motion by about a dozen men, most of the country members, and not a few, even of those resident in the capital, never attending the meetings,—seeming to regard the duties and privileges of membership as summed up in paying the annual fee, and grumbling that unqualified competitors are not more vigorously dealt with.

The new members of Council, elected at the annual meeting were Messrs. J. B. Hattie, A. E. Smith, S. Munnis, John Taylor, John Rawley, and A. F. Buckley. These with Messrs. I. H. Angevin, A. H. Buckley, W. H. Hamilton, L. I. Mylius, W. F. Odell and H. A. Taylor, whose term of service as councillors will not expire until 1892, constitute the present Council. At a subsequent meeting of

Council the following officers were chosen:—Avery F. Buckley, President, J. B. Hattie, vice president, A. H. Buckley, secretary; John Taylor, treasurer. These should form a most efficient and energetic managing body. President Buckley is a young man of ability and sound pharmaceutical training, a graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and proprietor of two of our best city drug stores. Ever since his entrance into business he has been prominently and usefully connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, and has filled the offices of Registrar and Secretary. He has been one of the examining board continuously since 1879. Under his leadership the Society may be expected to make a genuine forward movement. Several of the other councillors have already done good service, and there is a sufficient infusion of new blood to give promise that old grooves will not be too closely followed.

The most important business done at the recent annual meeting, besides the election of councillors, was the careful consideration and adoption of a number of amendments to the Pharmacy Act, which it is intended to submit to the next session of the Provincial Parliament. It is proposed that physicians who keep drug stores be required to register as members of the Society and pay the annual fee. At present all physicians are entirely exempted from the operation of the Act. It is further proposed to provide that every shop, no matter what the qualification of the owner, must be under the personal charge of a registered man. These two proposals if they become law, will put a stop to the abuse of medical men and registered druggists lending or hiring their names to enable unqualified men to do business. Another proposed amendment deals with the case of insolvency or death of members of the Society, providing for continuing their business, if desired, for a limited time, under charge of a registered man; and yet another proposes to double the absurdly low penalties now imposed upon violators of the Pharmacy Act.

The Society is financially in a more prosperous condition than ever before, and with a full purse, a sensible and progressive programme, and a fresh, young and vigorous managing staff, the new year opens most auspiciously.

## Manitoba Notes.

The following druggists of Manitoba have been in Winnipeg within the last few days:—Messrs. E. Casselman, Emerson; W. E. Cowan, Deloraine; B. M. Canniff and Joseph Taylor, Portage La Prairie; C. W. Heron, Neepawa, and Dr. Gunn, of Gunn & Co., Glenboro.

Mr. Chas. E. Frost, representing Messrs. Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, has been doing this province in the interest of his firm's specialties.

The turrets of the Winnipeg General Hospital cast its kindly shadow over a

group of gentlemen on the field adjoining for the purpose of practically demonstrating the game of base ball according to the British Pharmacopoea. The contestants were nine chosen from the clerks of the Wholesale vs. the Retail druggists of the city. Before the game was called a vote of thanks was tendered to the captains of the respective teams for their thoughtfulness for the welfare of the players and umpire in selecting grounds so convenient to this charitable and helpful institution. Fortunately, however, no serious mishap occurred. One player, no doubt mistaking the ball for a pill, caught it in his mouth but forgot to swallow it, and the game proceeded without further interruption, which terminated in a victory for the Wholesalers by the score of 22 to 14.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage la Prairie, attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons held in Winnipeg.

Mr. A. H. Pope has opened a neat and well stocked drug store in Melita.

Mr. J. F. Howard and bride have returned and are registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. R. M. Sumner, representing Messrs Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit and Windsor, is in Winnipeg in the interest of his firm. He purposes spending a couple of months in the province.

#### British Columbia Notes.

At a meeting of the Council of this Association, held on June 11th, about the only business transacted was the receiving the applications for registrations that had already come to hand and the form of diplomas to be issued.

The following were appointed examiners for the ensuing year on the subjects named, viz.: H. H. Watson, Vancouver, Materia Medica and Botany; T. M. Henderson, Victoria, Reading and Translating Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing; Chas. Nelson, Vancouver, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacy. The next meeting of the Council will be held at Vancouver on July 21st.

At the general meeting of the Association the only business transacted was the adoption of the by-laws as approved by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council on June 8th.

The manufactured preparations of the wholesale drug house of Langley & Co., Victoria, have been meeting with an ever increasing demand since their manufacture was commenced some thirty years ago. This has necessitated the building of a two-storey addition at the rear of the present warehouse, the upper storey of which is used wholly as a laboratory, and is supplied with all modern conveniences for manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations and specialties. The first floor and basement afford increased storage for the large stocks of heavy chemicals used in this department. Three chemists are constantly employed in the laboratory work. Side windows and a large skylight give free access to all the light required, and make the room a most cheerful one to

work in—an important feature for persons thus employed. Langley's emulsion of cod liver oil has been prepared for some years and the increased success already attained has warranted better machinery. An improved pneumatic emulsifier has been imported. It is the most complete machine manufactured, and is pronounced by the leading chemists of New York and Philadelphia to be unequalled. By means of an air tube through the agitator stem at every stroke up, the air is admitted to the bottom of the cylinder, and at the downstroke a valve is closed, thereby forcing the air out through the liquid, and forming a perfect emulsion in a few minutes.

#### Toronto Notes.

The Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, which, under the energetic management of President G. A. McCann, has become a permanent and influential institution, recently issued a circular, published elsewhere, calling upon the city druggists to unite in closing their respective places of business at the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. In accordance with the request the drug stores in the eastern and western sections of the city have been very generally closed at that hour during the past few weeks; the dividing line, Yonge st., alone blocking united and decisive action; the druggists on that thoroughfare claiming that too great a portion of their trade was secured about that hour to permit them to sacrifice it by closing.

Those who have adopted the closing movement are making strenuous efforts to promote it generally, as they appreciate the calling off of the drug band between 10 and 11 too much, to care to go back to it again.

Toronto druggists are to be congratulated upon the unanimity which has enabled whole sections of the city to adopt such a movement; and unless the neighborly rivalry which naturally exists and which has a tendency to weaken general confidence in a prolonged continuation of the present happy state of affairs, should become too general and personal, the prospects for making 10 o'clock the standard closing hour are very encouraging.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Druggists' Association, Mr. W. A. Hargreaves read a paper dealing with some of the perplexities which the dispenser has to encounter. The paper was admirably prepared, and, as it dealt with matters of peculiar interest to the members, it induced an active and profitable discussion. The reading of a paper by one of its members has now become a special feature of the monthly meetings of this Association, and to this may be ascribed the maintenance of an interested attendance which could not well have been otherwise secured.

The recent class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy gave a very good account of themselves at the late Council examination, and a large number of those who graduated have since secured lucrative positions in various parts of the Dominion

and neighboring republic. We wish them every success which their qualifications entitle them to.

Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, one of Toronto's popular druggists, has taken advantage of the lull in trade to enjoy a holiday in Europe. We wish him a pleasant and healthful trip.

The Toronto City Directory for 1891, lists 124 retail druggists and 331 doctors. As Toronto is reputed to be a healthy city to live in, the prospects for fortunes to the votaries of either profession are not any too promising.

The following is the circular, relative to early closing, mentioned above. It is headed:

ALL SHOULD BE INTERESTED.

Toronto, June 15th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—With a membership of over one hundred, the T. R. D. A. feels justified in asking the earnest attention of every City Druggist to a Scheme whereby the long hours of business may be somewhat shortened.

The matter has been fully discussed at the May and June meetings, both of which were well attended, and while it was felt that this was tender ground to tread upon, yet the verdict was unanimous that many and decided benefits would result from such an action.

To test how general is this desire, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Moved by W. Lloyd Wood and seconded by J. A. McArthur:—

"That this Association request the Druggists of the City to close their places of business at 10 p. m., or as near that hour as practicable, each night of the week excepting Saturday and the night preceding a holiday. Also to keep their curtains drawn on Sunday, and not to have more than two or three gas jets burning on Sunday nights. The same to take effect on and after June 22nd inst. That a circular be issued to every druggist in Toronto, embodying the above, and that a Committee comprising the Executive of the Association, be appointed to take notice how the scheme is observed, collect information from the City Druggists, and report to this Association at its regular meeting in September."

If you do not wish to comply, will you kindly address your views on the subject to the Sec'y.

G. A. McCANN, J. A. AUSTIN,  
President. Secretary.  
1324 Queen st. W.

#### Hints to Advertisers.

Get a subject as big as you can. Boil it down as small as you can. Say everything as strong as you can. Make it so clear that the reader must understand it.

Say nothing more than once. Space costs money.

Every unnecessary word clogs the interest.

Every unnecessary thought destroys the symmetry.

Every word not understood throws the reader off the track.

As soon as you begin to get uninteresting, the reader is apt to drop your piece.

The writer must not only give the reader a chance to understand him, but compel him to read on.

Any good thought fully expressed is interesting.

Be sure you have your thought and be sure your reader gets it.

You must usually get up an interest as well as satisfy it.

Write for the benefit of the reader and not for the reputation of the advertiser.—*Exchange.*



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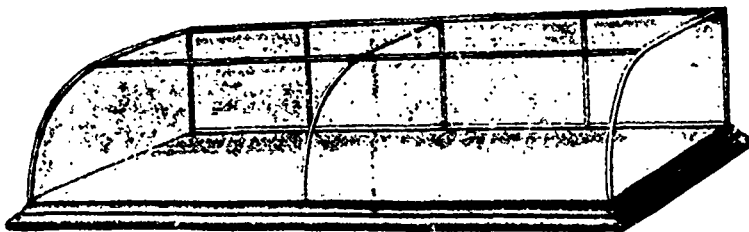
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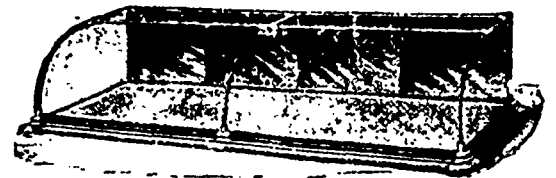
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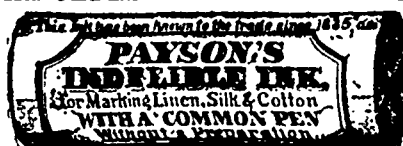
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any non-deplaine may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

*To the Druggists of Ontario:*

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of several members of the Council, I have consented to publish the correspondence that passed through my hands while attempting to carry out the resolution of the Council in the matter of agreements between the College and Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison.

This course has been deemed advisable owing to the circulation throughout the Province of a letter written by Mr. Shuttleworth, and dated May 1st. I have deferred the publication of these letters until after the heat and strife of the election had passed, and when friends and opponents alike would have an opportunity of placing the two statements side by side and coming to a calm and deliberate conclusion as to the merits of the whole case. The correspondence was very long and tedious, and I will present it in as concise a form as possible.

On Aug. 7th, 1889, the following resolution was presented to the Council and carried. See *Journal*, Sept., 1889, Folio 17:

"That whereas the report of the Registrar-Treasurer of Feb. 6th, 1889, shows that the fees from students of this College for the past year have been \$5,756, of which sum \$4,378 by this statement is due the Professors, and only \$1,378 retained by the College, according to agreement, (see Sept. *Journal*, 1886, page 23) which agreement we recommend be cancelled, and the Professors be forthwith notified by Registrar accordingly. In view of the rapidly increasing revenue from students, and the large amount of money paid over to the Professors, we believe we are warranted in readjusting the salaries, so that each Professor be paid by the Executive of this College a definite sum according to work performed. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Educational and Executive and Finance Committees do at once confer with the Principal and teaching staff and endeavor to make satisfactory arrangements with regard to same. Failing to meet them or to arrive at a satisfactory agreement with them, they be further empowered to report as soon as possible upon some plan whereby such an arrangement can be effected."

This Committee, composed of eight members of the Council, met, and after long discussions and negotiations lasting until near midnight, reported to the Council on Aug. 9th (see *Journal*, Sept., 1889, folio 20).

## REPORT OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE.

"Your Joint Special Committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the various matters referred to them, and after due deliberation and a great deal of discussion would recommend that the system of remuneration to the Professors so long in vogue be changed and that they be paid definite salaries.

"We might here say that there appeared to be doubt as to the proper course to pursue in changing the mode which has been so long in existence. In view of this your Committee instructed their Chairman to ascertain from the College Solicitors the legal aspects of the case.

"The Chairman accordingly consulted the Solicitors, who advised that a year's notice should

be given the Professors before any change could be effected. It was thought advisable to confer with the Professors. This was done, and after several consultations your Committee succeeded in arriving at an amicable and satisfactory agreement with the Professors which we would recommend to your favorable consideration.

"We would therefore advise this Council to give legal form to a contract between the College and the Professors on the basis of said agreement, as follows:

"To Professor Shuttleworth, as Dean of the College, and performing all the functions and duties as at present performed by him, the sum of \$1,800 per annum; and to Prof. Avison, for performing all the duties he at present performs in connection with the College, the sum of \$1,000 per annum, and that the sum of \$900 be paid to the Demonstrator of Practical, and other work that may be defined by the Committee on Education and to act in assisting the registrar when required.

"The duties of the Professors to be performed subject to the direction and control of the Educational Committee.

"This agreement to be considered an annual one, and terminable by a twelve months' notice, and to date from August 15th, 1889."

Also another resolution was passed by the Council, see folio 21, Sept. *Journal*, 1889:

"That a Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. D'Avignon, Slaven and Jeffrey, be appointed from this Council to confer with the College Solicitors and have an agreement drawn to conform to the joint report of the Executive and Finance and Educational Committees re Professors' salaries."

Mr. Jeffrey, who was Chairman of Committee on Education, was elected Chairman of this Committee.

The Council adjourned on afternoon of same day, Aug. 9th.

Aug. 15th, I wrote to Mr. Jeffrey as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I think it would be well if Mr. Harrison's duties would commence at once. I would suggest that he take an inventory of all apparatus on hand belonging to the college, also fittings and furniture, and stock of chemicals, &c., and make out list of appliances required for the next term of school, in the laboratory, and list of chemicals that will be required.

Mr. Shuttleworth will assist him in making out list of appliances and attach list of prices to these, also ascertain if the School and Map Supply Co. will give to the O. C. P. the same terms as they supply the School of Science on these.

Mr. Harrison might also assist Mr. Lewis in the clerical work of his office.

The arrangement was that Mr. Harrison was to be under your directions for his duties. You might also ask Mr. Shuttleworth to outline the duties required from Mr. Harrison in the teaching department.

I will be in Toronto on 26th or 27th inst. and will go more fully into this matter.

JNO. A. CLARK.

The Council on Aug. 9th voted a sum of money to be expended upon additional apparatus and chemicals.

## REPLY FROM MR. JEFFREY.

Toronto, Aug. 16th, 1890.

J. A. Clark, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter this morning. I expect a letter from Mr. Shuttleworth to-day re Harrison's duties. Will try and see Mr. Harrison as soon as possible. Would it not be better to consult Mr. Lewis in regard to Harrison's helping him in the office. Don't hesitate to write about any matter you wish me to attend to. Yours sincerely,

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Aug. 26th.—I was in Toronto and met Mr. Jeffrey at the college, and aided in preparing a list of apparatus for impor-

tation. Mr. Harrison was present. At this time I spoke to Mr. Jeffrey re agreements with the professors. Mr. Harrison on request of Mr. Jeffrey telephoned to Mr. Shuttleworth at his residence. Mr. Shuttleworth answered the telephone. Mr. Harrison informed him that Mr. Jeffrey and I desired to see him, and requested him to come to the college. He made no reply, so Mr. Harrison informed us, nor did he come to the college. Mr. Jeffrey promised to have the agreements drawn out at once.

Sept. 11th.—I sent post card to Mr. Jeffrey asking cause of delay re agreements, and requested attention to this.

Sept. 13th.—Mr. Jeffrey was in Hamilton and I again spoke to him about the agreements.

Sept. 20th.—Received the following on post card:

"Matter for agreements with professors is now in the hands of the college solicitors. I hope to be able to send to you in a few days drafts of agreements so that you can examine them before you come to Toronto."

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Sept. 27th.—Received drafts of agreements.

Sept. 30th.—I went to Toronto and with Mr. Jeffrey consulted solicitors, and filled in the time for payment of salaries. It was considered that monthly payments would be most acceptable to the teachers.

We endeavored to find Mr. Shuttleworth, but could not. Mr. Jeffrey, as chairman of committee, was to hand these agreements to the several parties for consideration. These were not signed by the president or registrar, and is here submitted in full because this is the agreement which they term the worst trash ever presented to anyone for signature.

## AGREEMENT.

This Indenture made in duplicate the Fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, between the Ontario College of Pharmacy, of the first part, and Edward Buckingham Shuttleworth, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, of the second part.

Whereas a joint committee composed of the members of the Executive, Finance and Educational Committee, was appointed by the Council of the said College to consider the advisability of changing the method or system by which the duties and remuneration of the various Professors of the said College have heretofore been governed;

And whereas the said committee by their report presented to the said Council on or about the ninth day of August, 1889, recommended that a change in the engagements and remunerations of the Professors of the said College (of which the party of the second part is one) should be made, and also reported a scheme for such engagements and remunerations which has been amicably agreed upon by the said joint committee and the said Professors;

And whereas the said Council adopted the said report and engaged the party hereto of the second part as Dean of said College, and for the performance of certain duties upon the terms hereinafter set out.

Now this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the agreements hereinafter entered into, the said parties of the first part hereby engage the party of the second part to perform all the duties, which he, at the present time and heretofore has performed in his capacity of Dean and Lecturer of said College, and also those which may hereafter be required of him in accordance with such rules,



regulations and directions as may now or may hereafter be laid down for his guidance by the Committee of Education or the Council of said College, some of which such duties are herein-after more particularly enumerated, and shall pay him for such services the sum of \$1800 per annum to be computed from the day of the date hereof, and to be payable as follows,—the sum of One hundred and fifty Dollars on the fifteenth days of each month in each and every year during the said engagement. In consideration of above, the said party of the second part hereby agrees with the said College to well and faithfully serve them during the currency of this agreement as Dean and Lecturer of said College, and that he will faithfully carry out and observe the commands and directions of said Council or Committee on Education which may relate to his duty under this engagement, and that he will devote the time and attention necessary to the full and proper performance of such duties, and will do all in his power to advance the interest and standing of said College.

He, the said party of the second part, agrees with the said College that his duties under this Indenture shall consist of preparing the annual announcement for each year, which is subject, however, to the direction and approval of the said Committee on Education before the publication of same, corresponding with apprentices regarding their attendances and education at the College, conducting the matriculation examinations if required so to do by said Committee on Education, conducting monthly examinations during the term of instruction, conducting the Junior examinations, taking general supervision and charge of all the lecture and work delivered and prepared by the teachers of the said College, and delivering lectures on Chemical Physics, on organic and inorganic and practical Chemistry and on Pharmacy, as will be more particularly set out in the annual announcements of said College for each year, subject always to such changes, additions and modifications as may be made thereto by the said Council or Committee on Education of said College, and generally to perform such work as has heretofore been and is now performed by him as such Dean and Lecturer as aforesaid, as well as such work as may at any time hereafter be laid down and specified by the said Council or Committee on Education, and whether set out in the said announcement or otherwise howsoever.

It is distinctly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the engagement herein entered into is one from year to year, commencing from the day of the date hereof and may be put an end to at any time by either of the parties hereto only upon giving to the other party at least twelve months previous notice in writing of such their intention, such notice to be given before the 15th day of August in any year, and to terminate the engagement on the 15th day of August in the following year, and at the expiration of the said twelve months notice this agreement and the covenants and agreements herein contained shall be at an end and of no force or effect, and the engagement herein entered into shall be deemed terminated.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto affixed their corporate seal and the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and seal.

Signed, sealed and delivered  
in the presence of

Dr. Avison's was similar to the foregoing, excepting the duties to be performed by him, and the salary to be paid.

Oct. 9th.—I received the following letter :

Toronto, Oct. 7th, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq.,

President Ont. Coll. Pharm.:

Sir,—On October 1st I received, for signature, a contract purporting to be in accordance with a certain offer, made on the night of August 8th, by a Joint Committee of the Council to the Faculty of the College.

I am sorry to say that I have to decline the

signature of this contract, and take the liberty of stating a few of the points which compel me to follow this course:

1st. The contract is not in accordance with offer made.

2nd. That some of the allegations are false.

3rd. That the Faculty were induced to consider the offer by representations which were, after investigation, proved to be incorrect, and by promises which have not been fulfilled.

4th. That the conditions as to times of payment of salary, mentioned by the Joint Committee, are not those embodied in the contract, and that those actually specified therein have not been observed.

5th. That, whether intentionally or through negligence, the promise made that the contract should be at once drawn out has not been kept, and that, as a matter of fact, its receipt was delayed from August 10th until October 1st—a period of nearly two months, and that, as a consequence, the Faculty were prevented from making any timely arrangements as to the future.

6th. That the acceptance of a contract loaded with such humiliating conditions would not be entertained by anyone desirous of preserving his self respect, much less than by those who have hitherto enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Council, and the profession, and who have no, by any word or deed, forfeited such confidence, or been charged with such forfeiture, but, by their labors have succeeded in making the Teaching Department what it is.

I have sacrificed much personal feeling in my endeavor to preserve peace during the troublous times through which the College has been forced to pass. The offer I made to the Joint Committee—that I would give my services for a year, without remuneration, should economy demand it, is sufficient proof that I was willing to make a financial sacrifice. The limit of forbearance has, however, been reached, and, at this stage, I do not desire to open up further negotiations with a view to the modification of the existing agreement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

REPLY.

Hamilton, Oct. 19th, 1889.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of Oct. 7 this a.m. and will place it before the members of the Committee. Yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

Sent the following letter to Mr. Jeffrey :

DEAR SIR,—I enclose to you copy of a letter received by me at 9 a.m. to-day. I telephoned to Vice-President, Mr. Hall. He is ill and the message was sent to him. Mr. Hall will not be able to go out for a few days. I would suggest that you, as Chairman of the Committee to draft these agreements, should wait upon Mr. Shuttleworth and probably you could learn something further about this matter, and write to me regarding result of your interview.

JNO. A. CLARK.

I also sent copies of Mr. Shuttleworth's letter to the Vice-President and members of the Executive Council.

REPLY FROM MR. JEFFREY.

Toronto, Oct. 9th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—After receiving your card this morning I saw Mr. Shuttleworth in the College. I also spoke to him this afternoon, after receiving your letter. I told him I had a letter from you requesting me to see him in the matter. He persists in having direct communication with the President of the College in the matter. Mr. Harrison is on duty. I have sent to you by mail the last annual announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons which contains an account of mode of election of Council.

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Oct 11th.—Received the following letter :

Toronto, Oct. 8th, 1889.

Mr. J. A. Clark,

President Ontario College of Pharmacy :

DEAR SIR,—I received on October the 2nd a copy of a contract stated to have been made between the Ontario College of Pharmacy and myself and supposed to be in accordance with a proposition made to me by a certain Committee of the Council in August last.

I beg to state that I did not enter into such a contract with the College, and I decline to do so.

I would also say that up to the time I received the said document, I had had no intimation from the Council that any change in the terms of my engagement had been passed upon by them.

Yours respectfully,

O. R. AVISON.

Oct. 11th.—Wrote to Mr. Jeffrey as follows :

DEAR SIR,—I enclose copy of a letter received at 9 a.m. to-day from Dr. O. R. Avison. The letter is dated Oct. 8th. The Toronto post mark is Oct. 10th, 12 a. m. I judge it would be advisable, under the circumstances, for you, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Council to have these contracts drawn up, to call a meeting of this Committee. The members are Messrs. D'Avignon, Slaven, Jeffrey and Clark. Notify each one to attend a meeting in Toronto, fix the date as early as possible for each to be on hand and mention the reason for such meeting in the notices. Mr. Lewis can write and mail these notices by your instructions. It might be advisable also to notify each of the Professors of the convening of this Committee requesting them to meet the members of the Committee. I have received a letter from the Vice-President, Mr. Hall, on this matter.

JNO. A. CLARK.

Oct. 14th.—Notice was sent out by Mr. Jeffrey calling a meeting of the Committee for Oct. 18th at 3 p.m.

Oct. 15th.—I received a telegram from Mr. Slaven, dated from Ottawa, that he would be in Toronto Oct. 16th, on his homeward journey to Orillia.

Oct. 16th.—I met Messrs. Slaven and Jeffrey in Toronto and consulted the College solicitors regarding the position the College was placed in, owing to the refusal of the Professors to comply with the agreement entered into with the Council.

They advised, that owing to the legal notice of cancellation of old agreement (made in 1886) not being served upon the professors (which notice, you will bear in mind, was not served, at their own request) the College was placed at a disadvantage, as although they had verbally agreed to the resolution of the Council, that such in law was not binding except it was in writing.

The Council had accepted their word and did not obtain their signature to the report of the joint committee.

It is necessary to give this explanation in order to intelligently understand the course taken as will be revealed by the correspondence following.

The solicitor advised us to obtain, if possible, a meeting in their office of these two Professors and their solicitor, as he believed they had consulted a solicitor on this matter.

This was done, those present being Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison and their solicitor, Mr. J. K. Roaf, and Messrs. Jeffrey, Slaven, Clark and the College solicitor. After a long conference

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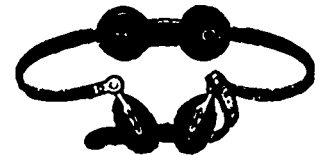
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the matter was left in the hands of the solicitors.

Oct. 22nd.—Received the following :

DEAR SIR, We interviewed Mr. Roaf to day and now beg to advise you that the Professors will carry out the contracts according to the resolution as passed by the Council, so that on Wednesday Mr. Roaf and I have an appointment to meet and settle on some agreement.

EDGAR & MALONE.

Oct. 22nd, 11.45 a.m.—Received the following :

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq.,

President Ont. Coll. Pharm.

SIR,—I have considered the subject of the conference held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16th, between yourself, the Chairman of the Joint and Educational Boards and the College Solicitor, and Dr. AVISON, myself and our solicitor, and have resolved to adhere to the resolution expressed in my last letter to you that, for the reasons then specified, I cannot subscribe to the contract you have caused to be drawn out.

Although under the peculiarly altered circumstances I do not believe that I am under any legal or moral obligation to sign any such document. I am, however, willing to adhere to any expressed or implied promise which I may have made. I hereby signify my readiness to sign a contract, based strictly on the terms of the offer of your committee of Aug. 5th. The wording and exact phrasing of that document sufficiently defines my duties, especially as interpreted by the College announcement of last term.

The terms of payment of stipend may be monthly, as proposed by your contract.

It is expressly to be understood that, in signing a contract such as I have indicated, I do so without prejudice to any claims which I may have, which have arisen since the original offer was made, and which more particularly relate to the non-fulfilment of the conditions of that offer; or any damage I may have sustained by delay in the matter of settlement.

I have no doubt but that these difficulties can be amicably arranged when the members of the Council and of the College have had time to learn all the particulars and deliberate calmly thereon, so that the matter can be discussed at the next Council meeting.

In the meantime I await the receipt of the new contract, which, if satisfactory in the particulars I have mentioned, I shall sign without delay.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Oct. 22nd.—I replied as follows :

Hamilton, Oct. 22nd, 1889.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter dated 19th at 11.45 a. m. to-day. I also received by same mail a letter from the solicitors of the College to the effect that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had informed them of the decision that you now had come to after the consideration of the subject of the conference that was held on Oct. 16th, and I suppose by your instruction, that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had made an appointment for Wednesday, to meet and settle on the form of contract, and no doubt you will be informed of the result of this meeting.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Oct. 22nd.—Sent the following to the College solicitors:

Messrs. Edgar & Malone:

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose to you copy of a letter I received to-day from Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth. I would call your attention to the part of this letter bearing upon the imaginary claim that he does not wish to prejudice, &c. We cannot entertain any claim of this nature. In adjusting the form of contract please to exercise care, having reference to section 9 of the Phar-

macv Act of 1884, and amendments of 1889, and also the clause in the agreement entered into by the professors: "The duties of the professors to be performed subject to the directions and control of the Educational Committee."

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Oct. 23rd.—Received the following letter:

Mr. J. A. Clark,

President Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR,—Although convinced that I am not under any obligation to enter into the contract proposed, I have concluded to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute. I do so chiefly for two reasons. A legal contest would entail a large expense both to the College and myself, and, moreover, whether I gained or lost my usefulness as a teacher would be much impaired, as it would be difficult under such circumstances to perform my duties with that heartiness which is so necessary to success. As I am sincerely anxious that we should arrive at a clear understanding, I will take the liberty of explaining my views and feelings at some length.

As you know, I entertain such grave objections to the spirit and wording of the contract you have presented to me that I cannot consent to sign it. I do not understand why a contract need be drawn out at all. It is a very unusual course for a College to pursue. It is generally considered sufficient to pass a resolution in Council making the appointment. Each position carries with it certain well-understood duties which the appointee necessarily agrees to perform when he accepts the position, and any further attempt to bind him by legal forms and detailed statement of duties can only be regarded as an expression of want of confidence in his integrity and ability.

However, as you wish to have a contract, I am willing in this instance to waive my desire and will sign a simple form of agreement drawn out in accordance with the spirit of the resolution, provided that the expenses I have incurred in this matter are defrayed by your Council. I think you will see the justice of this claim as the expenses were caused by the very peculiar form of contract drawn out and not by any unwillingness on my part to perform the duties of my position.

While this will settle the dispute so far as I am concerned, I desire to add that I look upon the stipends attached to the positions as inadequate, and not a full equivalent for the services to be rendered. I know that your committee cannot at this time change this, but a recommendation from the Committee to the Council at its next meeting would probably be received with favor. When the College was less prosperous than now I was quite satisfied to do all the work necessary and receive only such remuneration as the circumstances would permit, and I feel it would be but fair to grant more liberal stipends now in view of the large attendance. If litigation were entered into the College would certainly be put to great expense and in case of losing the suit would also have to pay even more to the teachers than they would be prepared to accept now as a fair basis of settlement. If such a course is pursued, the teachers will be enabled to perform their duties with zeal, feeling that they enjoy the respect and confidence of the Council.

I trust you will see that it is the interest of the College to adopt such a course as will allay the irritation which has been excited, and I submit this to you believing that I have indicated a just and honorable basis for settlement.

Yours sincerely,

O. R. AVISON.

Oct. 23rd.—Replied as follows:

O. R. Avison, M. D.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter dated Oct. 21st at 9 a. m. to-day. On Oct. 22nd I received a letter from the solicitors of the College to the effect that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had informed them of the decision that you now had come to after the consideration of the subject of the

conference that was held on Oct. 16th, and, I suppose by your instruction, that your solicitor, Mr. Roaf, had made an appointment for Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, to meet and settle on the form of contract, and no doubt you will be informed of the result of the meeting.

In reference to payment by the College of the expenses you claim to have incurred in this matter, I have no authority to entertain any such claim, and I wish it to be distinctly understood by you that the signing of any form of contract by me as President of the Council is done in conformance with a resolution of the Council, and the signing of such contract will not in any way be an acknowledgment of your alleged claim, and further, the signing of any contract is to be without prejudice to any claim the College may have as against the teachers in the school.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Oct. 28th. Sent post card to Mr. Jeffrey requesting him to urge upon the solicitors an early attention to the matter of agreements.

Oct. 29th.—Received post card from Mr. Jeffrey:

"Saw Mr. Malone to day. He has handed agreements to Roaf. Will write you to-morrow if Malone has anything fresh after seeing Roaf."

Oct. 29th, 1889.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq., Dean Ontario College of Pharmacy, Gerrard st. East, City:

Re College and Shuttleworth.

DEAR SIR,—The President of the College, Mr. Clark, has forwarded us your letter of the 18th inst. We have sent the draft Agreement to Mr. Roaf for revision and approval, in your case and that of Dr. Avison. We note that portion of your letter wherein you state that the signing of the contract by you is not to prejudice any claims which you may have, &c., &c., as set out in same.

On behalf of the College, we deny that you have any claim whether for damages or otherwise, as therein set out by you, and also state emphatically that the College will not consent or allow any such reservations. The execution of the contract will contain exactly the claims which you have against the College, present, past or future. The reservation of any alleged claims or damages will be found therein. You will therefore bear this in mind before executing such agreement. We are obliged to reply in this manner as by leaving your letter unanswered, we might leave the door open to you to make some such claim as set up by you therein. We understand that all differences were settled amicably between you, and that the Committee's report is acceptable to all parties.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

Oct. 30.—Received post card from Mr. Jeffrey:

"Nothing new from Mr. Malone to-day. He expects it will be a few days before he hears from Roaf re contracts sent to him, Roaf."

Nov. 7th.—Received the following letter:

Toronto, Nov. 6th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—We have at length succeeded to-day in getting the draft agreements returned from the solicitors on the other side, and we now enclose you same, with the changes which Mr. Roaf has made in same after a consultation with us.

Our object is to have a definite understanding with these gentlemen, and you remember our conversation with you and Mr. Slaven, that no doubt they would confine us to a very general term of service, which they have done; at all events we know where we stand in the future. Will you be good enough to peruse same and advise us at your earliest.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

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## EXTRACT FROM DRAFT OF AGREEMENT.

"The said parties of the first part hereby engage the party of the second part to perform all the functions and duties as at present performed by him) and as set out in the College announcements."

Nov. 9.—I consulted the Vice-President, Mr. Hall, at Woodstock, who had recovered from his illness. Laid before him all the correspondence, &c., relating to these agreements, and on his advice I wrote the following letter to the College Solicitors:

Hamilton, Nov. 11, 1889.

Messrs. Edgar & Malow:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of Nov. 6th I object to the wording in the draft of contract submitted to me.

In reference to the agreement of E. B. Shuttleworth I desire the following changes: Strike out the words in parenthesis after the word "perform" and insert in place thereof "all the functions and duties of the offices he at present fills in connection with the said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy."

In Dr. O. R. Avison's, a similar change. With these changes I believe the agreements will be more in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Professors and the Council on Aug. 9th. Please submit the changes in draft I send to you and ascertain if these will be acceptable to the Solicitors for the Professors.

Yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

Nov. 13th.—Received the following from the College Solicitors:

Toronto, Nov. 12, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 11th inst. this day received with enclosures. We will make the changes as suggested by your letter, in the draft agreements, but before doing so and sending same to Mr. Roaf, as we are certain he will consent to some of your changes, we thought it advisable to draw your attention to a few points in the agreement and when we hear from you, if you still insist on the changes, we will make same and submit to Mr. Roaf. We have no business to thus delay matters, as we should follow your instructions to the letter, but fearing that you might have overlooked some points, we take the liberty of writing again to you.

Take the care of Mr. Shuttleworth's agreement. You wish inserted the following words, "all the functions and duties of the offices he at present fills in connection with said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy." With reference to this clause we must admit that Mr. Roaf did object to putting it in any shape other than as set out in the resolution of the Council, and in our recollection the report reads as follows, "to Professor Shuttleworth as Dean of the College and for performing all the functions and duties at present performed by him." They are determined to get in the expression, "at present performed by him," but we thought we had gained a point in inserting the words "and as set out in the College Announcements," as the Committee get out these announcements and Mr. Shuttleworth's duties will be clearly set out therein. Then we still made it stronger, though objected to by the other side, when we inserted that the functions and duties were to be performed subject to the control and direction of the Committee on Education. They gave into us on these points and we really think that the agreement is much stronger as it stands at present.

With regard to Mr. Avison's the reading of the report is "for performing all the duties he at present performs in connection with the College." They were determined to have these words and nothing more, but we were successful in putting in the expression "and as set out in the College Announcements," and "under the control and direction of the Committee on Education."

What you wish struck out on the second page

namely, "he at the present time performs," they stated at the last meeting that they had with us that they must have these words inserted. If however, you wish it, we will make the changes which you state. Will we then strike out the words "and as set out in the College Announcements?" We are positive that Messrs. Roaf & Roaf will object, as their idea in the first place was simply to recite the resolution as passed and to agree that same was the understanding between the College and the Professors.

We can understand that your point is a goal one in reference to striking out those words "at the present time performs," but the omission of these words was strongly objected to, and Mr. Jeffrey and Dr. Slavin were anxious that the matter should be got into shape as quickly as possible and advised to close the matter as set out in the documents which we sent you. Let me hear from you by return mail with your views when we will carry them out to the letter.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALOW.

Nov. 13th.—Wrote to College Solicitors as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Yours of the 12th inst. this day received, and from the information you give to me, the agreements as drafted and submitted to me, should be changed in the particulars I state in my letter of the 11th inst. to you.

The position these Professors wish to place the Council in is now fully brought out by the information you supply to me; for example, it there should be an increase in number of students more than "at present," or any change, however slight, made in the course of instruction as "at present performed" by them, and we have no means of ascertaining definitely what that has been, but have to rely on their word for such, they could claim additional pay, and no doubt they intend to try and place us in a position that they can bring forward a claim, and almost any sum they asked would have to be given them for such. I understand it, the term "he at present time performs," refers to the different offices he holds in connection with the College, and not the exact wording of the lectures, nor the exact amount of, and extent of such lectures, although no doubt but he would like to have such construction placed upon it. Please submit the changes suggested in my letter of 11th inst., and do not omit the clause "such duties and functions to be performed subject to the direction and control of the Committee on Education."

Yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

P. S.—The wording of the changes I sent to you may not be in proper legal form, but can give you an exact idea of the clause, which I believe to be the correct meaning of the rough draft of agreements between the Professors and the Council.

J. A. C.

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton:

Ontario College & Shuttleworth & Avison:

DEAR SIR,—Yours duly received and contents noted. We made the proposed changes and waived on Mr. Roaf with same. He objected strongly to same, particularly as to that part of it about the College Announcements. He thought that as we were so particular about the wording of it, that we should follow the report closely. However, we have succeeded in getting all the words you require.

We herewith enclose you the agreement in duplicate. Be good enough to sign and send same to the Secretary, or whoever has charge of the seal and give him instructions as to signing and sealing, then instruct him to hand to us, when we will see that they are executed by the other parties.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALOW.

These agreements were signed by me and forwarded on Nov. 16th to Mr. Jeffrey for him to witness signature of the Registrar-Treasurer, and affix the College seal.

## EXTRACT FROM THESE AGREEMENTS.

"The said parties of the first part hereby engage the party of the second part to perform the functions and duties of the offices he at the present time fills in connection with said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy, and as set out in the College Announcements."

Nov. 23rd.—Received the following letter:

Toronto, Nov. 22nd, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton:

re Shuttleworth and Avison.

DEAR SIR,—As we stated to you when enclosing the agreements to be signed, that Mr. Roaf had agreed to the changes as suggested by you; we therefore prepared the agreements and sent to you for signature, and since return of same from Mr. Jeffrey we have been endeavoring to have same signed. The day before yesterday Mr. Roaf came over to see the papers again before his clients would execute, and this afternoon we received the enclosed letter by which you will notice that he refused to sign the agreements as they now stand. In order to show that he agreed to the draft with your amendment we enclose you his letter of the 15th of November.

We are just in the position now that we were before the new agreements were drawn up; we thought it strange at the time that Mr. Roaf had acceded to our request, although we had quite an argument over the matter and we had him write the enclosed letter, but now on matured deliberation, before he allows his clients to sign, he writes the letter of the 26th inst. This he had a perfect right to do.

We are sorry that there has been so much trouble in this matter, but it seems the parties do not know their own mind, as one day they agree to one thing and the next day another. We hardly know what to suggest to you now, as the enclosed is the only form that Mr. Roaf will allow his clients to accept. Let us hear from you by return mail.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALOW.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1889.

Messrs. Edgar & Malow, Barristers, &c., Toronto, Ont.:

re College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—We return you draft agreement between the College and E. B. Shuttleworth and Dr. Avison. We have no objections to make to the alterations as made by you herein.

Yours truly,

ROAF, ROAF & ARMSTRONG.

Toronto, Nov. 22nd, 1889.

Messrs. Edgar & Malow, Barristers, &c., Toronto, Ont.:

re College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—On looking at the draft agreement again I find that the wording is such that, taking into view the tone of the conversation had in your office, I cannot allow my clients to sign the agreements. The wording of Mr. Shuttleworth's will require to be "the functions and duties he at the present time performs in connection with the said College as Dean and Lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmacy, and as set out in the College announcements," that of Dr. Avison will be "the duties he at present performs in connection with said College as Lecturer in Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Microscopy, and as set out in the College Announcements." You will see that the changes are only leaving out the words "of the offices" and changing the word "fills" to "performs." These changes bring it directly in accordance with the resolution which was adopted as the basis of these contracts. On making the changes the contracts can be signed. I do this so as to avoid any technical construction or contention being given, and I see there is room for a doubt



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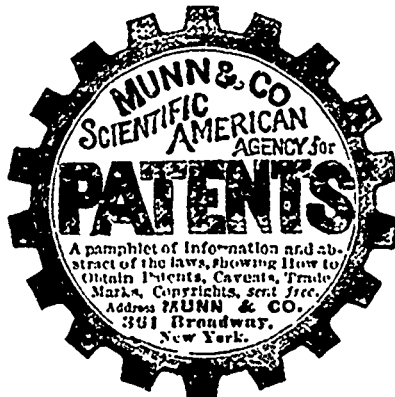
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- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,
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- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,
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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

— UNEQUALLED. —

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

as to the meaning if they are left as they are in the document as prepared by you

Yours truly,

JAS R. ROAF.

Nov. 23rd.—Wrote to Vice President, Mr. Hall, enclosing copies of correspondence.

Nov. 25th.—Received the following letter from Mr. Hall:

Woodstock, Nov. 25th, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq., President Ontario College of Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—I have read the enclosed letter of Roaf, Roaf & Armstrong of Nov. 15th and 22nd, also that of Edgar & Malone of Nov. 22nd, and yours of the 23rd, and I would advise that you sign no agreement that does not compel these Professors to perform all the functions and duties of their offices.

As that is what I understood to be the intention of the report of the Special Committee of which Mr. J. W. Slaven was Chairman, and I believe the other members of the Council so understood it. We had better leave the matter for the Council to deal with in February.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN J. HALL.

Nov. 27th.—I went to Toronto, and in company with Messrs. Jeffrey and Mackenzie, consulted the College Solicitors, and it was considered advisable to send a letter to Mr. Roaf *re* agreements, which was done by the College Solicitors.

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1889.

Messrs. Roaf & Roaf, Barristers, City:

Ontario College of Pharmacy & Shuttleworth & Avison:

DEAR SIRS,—Our clients refuse to adopt the changes suggested by you in yours of the 22nd inst. We agreed on one form which our people considered carried out, not only the spirit but almost the letter of the report, and as you object to the wording of the same it strikes us that it will be impossible to arrive at any agreement.

We therefore suggest the following: Our Council adopted a report on the 9th day of August, 1889, this, we understand, your clients agreed to verbally. The difficulties now seem to be in putting it into writing in the shape of an agreement, therefore would it not be better for your clients to accept the terms of the said report. The report is as follows:

Moved by John J. Hall, seconded by A. B. Petrie, "That this Committee would recommend to the Council, that the Professors of the College be paid as follows:

"To Professor Shuttleworth, as Dean of the College and for performing all the functions and duties as at present performed by him, the sum of \$1500 per year; And to Prof. Avison for performing all the duties he at present performs in connection with the College, the sum of \$1000 per year. And that the sum of \$900 be paid to the Demonstrator of practical and other work that may be defined by the Committee on Education, and to act in assisting the Registrar when required. The duties of the Professors to be performed subject to the direction and control of the Committee on Education.

"This agreement to be considered an annual one, and terminable by a twelve months' notice, and to date from August 15th, 1889." Carried.

We think now the simplest way would be for Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison to write a letter to us addressed to J. A. Clark, Esq., President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, accepting and agreeing to the terms as set out in said report and state that the said report embodies the agreement between the respective parties. We will be glad to hear from you at your earliest.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

Dec. 4th.—Received the following letter:—

Toronto, Dec. 3rd, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq., Pres. Ont. Coll. of Pharmacy:

SIR, I have been advised by my solicitor that he has received from the college solicitors a communication in which they express their inability to draft a contract satisfactory to all parties, and suggests that I communicate with you as to my willingness to accept the agreement of Aug. 8th, in lieu of a contract.

The suggestion that a contract should be immediately drawn up, in accordance with the basis of agreement, came from your committee, and to this I did not raise any objection, though I was aware that, in such cases, contracts of a formal character are quite unusual, and involve unnecessary expense.

I refer you to my letter of Oct. 19th, in which I express my perfect willingness to sign, promptly, such a document, and I still await its receipt.

The written offer of your Committee—referred to as the basis of agreement—is exceedingly simple, and incapable of misconstruction, especially when elucidated by the aid of the Annual Announcement, which was agreed upon as defining the character and extent of the duties implied. I cannot see where any point of difficulty could arise in drawing up a contract in exact conformity with such data, provided accordance were the primary object, and that no advantage were sought by either side.

The offer of the Committee says, in so many words, that a certain consideration is offered "To Professor Shuttleworth, as Dean of the College, and for performing all the functions and duties as at present performed by him." The "last Announcement" was verbally specified as indicating present duties, and this it does very fully—the number, subjects, and even the times of lectures being specified—while my duty in preparing the Announcement, and answering correspondence with students is clearly indicated. As the outcome of seven years' experience the Announcement is necessarily complete, and, having been so often revised, is more accurate than any enumeration of duties, made at the moment, could possibly be. This was recognized by all, and acceded to by all, nor was any question whatever received on this point.

Let us see how these data have been utilized in drafting a contract.

In the first draft not only am I asked to perform the duties that I at present perform, but, in addition, those that I have heretofore performed, and all those which may in the future be required of me. Many other objectionable points are to be noticed, but these I specified in my letter of Oct. 19th, and, as they have been discussed by our solicitors, and in great part abandoned, I need not further allude to them.

In your second draft the position as to the future is given up, but I am still asked to assume the functions and duties "heretofore" performed "in any capacity whatever." As I formerly paid out of my own pocket the greater part of the current expenses of the College; assumed the practical work, and, almost alone sustained the undertaking during its initiatory stages, it is scarcely likely that I would accede to such an absurd proposition.

In your third draft an attempt is made to carry out the idea by a method which I do not care to characterize. I am asked to perform the "duties of the offices" I at the present time fill. This is, to some extent, an inversion of the sense of the original agreement, and the use of word "announcement," in the plural form, would sanction the interpretation of the contract as applying to all past announcements.

Your next proposition is in the form of the letter alluded to. My acceptance of the terms therein specified would, as you probably know, throw the burden of the failure of the tedious and expensive legal negotiations on me, which is utterly unjust. It would also leave the negotiations precisely where they were at first, and pave the way for future trouble. I do not think this desirable, either to the College or to me, and prefer to abide by the plan which you forced upon me. I am, therefore, still ready to sign a proper contract.

There is no difficulty whatever in preparing a

document in exact accordance with the agreement. The experiences of the past four months show that the difficulty is in evading rather than complying with the basis settled upon. As I pointed out to you in my last letter the phraseology of the agreement itself might be adopted. The execution of a contract would be equivalent to the acceptance of the letter, as proposed by your solicitors, and would not place me at a disadvantage.

I need not tell you that these tedious negotiations are very distasteful to me—not on account of financial reasons—though these may bear somewhat harshly on others, but on account of their interference with college work, which now demands a mind free from distraction. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Dec. 4th.—Wrote to the College Solicitors as follows:

Messrs. Edgar & Malone:

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose you copy of a letter received from E. B. Shuttleworth this day. This is no doubt intended to be a reply to your letter to Messrs. Roaf & Roaf. I refer you to my letters of Nov. 11th and 13th to you, also copy of letter enclosed, which I received from Mr. Hall, Vice-President of the College, of date Nov. 23rd. He is the person who drafted the basis of agreement between the College and Professors on Aug. 8th; this with the conversation held between you and Messrs. Jeffrey, Mackenzie, and self on Nov. 27th will no doubt clearly lead you to understand the position we take in matter of agreements. I have not changed my opinion on this matter since I wrote to you on Nov. 13th. Does not Mr. Shuttleworth in his letter of Dec. 3rd to me, now acknowledge that there was an agreement between himself and the College on Aug. 9th, but wants to place such construction upon the terms of basis for such agreement as will be best suited to his objects. I will not sign a document other than that set forth in letter of J. J. Hall to me of Nov. 23rd. I to-day wrote to Mr. Shuttleworth and acknowledged receipt of his letter of Dec. 3rd, and informed him that I had referred it to the College Solicitors. I am unable to give any instructions to you regarding further negotiations on the form of contract, as every proposition we have made towards coming to an understanding regarding this matter has been rejected by him, even the simple form of a letter.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Dec. 5th.—Sent copies of these to Mr. Hall.

Dec. 7th.—Received the following:

Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1889.

J. A. Clark, Esq., Pres. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Hamilton.

re Shuttleworth:

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 4th inst. to hand with enclosures. We thoroughly understand your position and your views, and are endeavoring to faithfully carry them out to the letter. We thoroughly understood the ultimatum of the Committee at the last meeting held in our office, when you and Messrs. Jeffrey and Mackenzie were present, and in order to show that your instructions were carried out, herewith find a copy of the letter sent to Messrs. Roaf & Roaf; the plan therein suggested was agreed to by Mr. Roaf.

On reading Mr. Shuttleworth's rambling nonsensical letter one would imagine that the College was at fault in not having contract signed, while the fact is that Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison's solicitors agreed with us on the form of a contract which you executed and attached the College seal, but the Professors apparently relented and refused to sign same in its then shape, so that my blame must be placed on their shoulders. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Shuttleworth is determined to raise these foolish objections rather than sign a contract, no matter how he may express

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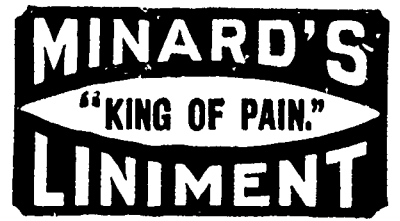
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MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

his willingness to do so. To show you that he cannot be acting in good faith we refer you to the copy of our letter enclosed. If the report of the Committee is correct, why does he not accept same in a few words? The only excuse he can offer is that by so accepting "would throw the burden of the failure of the tedious and expensive legal negotiations on me, which is utterly unjust." Can you realize a flimsier excuse? Do you not consider Mr. Shuttleworth as rather sensitive if he is not consistent? We do not wish to throw such a burden on him, all we wish is a simple statement that the Report contains the agreement. He cannot ask for anything more favorable to himself if he ever intends to agree. It appears to us that he wishes to be in a position of either working under the Report or falling back on the old Agreement, whichever will suit him best. The very thing we do not intend to allow him to do. We will see his solicitors to-morrow, and if they cannot get their clients to be sensible in this matter we will advise you the best course to adopt.

Yours truly,

EDGAR & MALONE.

I learned nothing further on this up to Dec. 21st, when I required to leave Canada on urgent business, and handed to the Vice-President the whole matter.

Under date of Jan. 5th, I received a letter from the Vice-President in which he writes:—

"I have had some little of the 'tediousness' of these negotiations. On Dec. 25th Mr. Jeffrey wrote me enclosing the agreements as signed by the Professors, which contained the report of the Special Committee as presented to Council on Aug. 9th, also a clause added: 'The said parties of the first and second parts hereby severally agree that the above recited report sets out and contains the agreement entered into between the said Special Committee and the parties hereto of the second part, &c.' I say that this goes much further than they have protested all along was their wish, viz.: that the agreement should embody only the report of the Special Committee.

I have prevailed upon them to defer the signing of the agreements until after the February meeting of the Council; they agree with me that it is the best thing to do. I have returned the agreements to Mr. Jeffrey. It will do no harm to ventilate the matter in Council. After all has been said and done it is well to have the opinion of the whole Council.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. HALL.

Jan. 22nd.—I returned to Canada.

Jan. 24th.—I received the following letter:

Toronto, Jan. 23rd, 1890.

John A. Clark, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—The agreements enclosed, drawn by Mr. Malone as instructed, were sent to Mr. Hall, acting President, during your absence. He refused to sign them, thinking it better to let the matter stand over till the February meeting. Not knowing whether you agree with this proceeding I have sent the agreements to you to sign or not as you see fit.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW JEFFREY.

Jan. 25th.—Replied to Mr. Jeffrey as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of the 23rd enclosing copy of agreements drawn up by the College Solicitors. Now these same documents were sent to the Vice-President during my absence and he declined to sign them. The Vice-President and I have consulted over the matter of these agreements and we are in accord on this affair. This document does not contain the idea that the mover of the resolution intended to convey when the motion was made, so he informs me. Further, the Vice-President informs me that the parties had agreed that the signing of

these documents should be left until the February meeting which we hold in about a week. I will hold these papers and present them to the Council at its February meeting.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

I have been informed that in January cheques were sent to the Professors in payment for the services as per agreement of Aug. 9th, 1889, but these were not accepted by them.

At the February meeting of Council the matter was placed before the members and fully discussed, the College Solicitor being present, and the agreement, (see *Journal*, March, 1890, Vol. 121) was assented to in legal form by those two Professors.

In placing this matter before you I have simply referred to the correspondence and papers in my possession, and not attempted to give any idea of the amount of discussion and negotiations engaged in between the Joint Committee and the Professors in August, 1889, nor the discussions of the Council in February, 1890, and more than all, the opinions expressed to me by members of the Council regarding the conduct of these Professors over this and other College affairs. If such were published it would make sensational reading for the members of the College, but would not add to the standing of the Professors.

I now leave it to the judgment of the members of the College, with all the facts before them, to determine who was acting in the interests of that institution throughout these tedious and unpleasant negotiations.

Had I pursued the policy adopted by some previous members of the Board and permitted these men to obtain an agreement favorable to themselves, but placing the College at a disadvantage, it might have been all smooth and pleasant, and I should not have been subjected to the abuse and insults that have been heaped upon me while performing the duties of the office to which I was elected, and protecting the interests of the druggists.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. CLARK.

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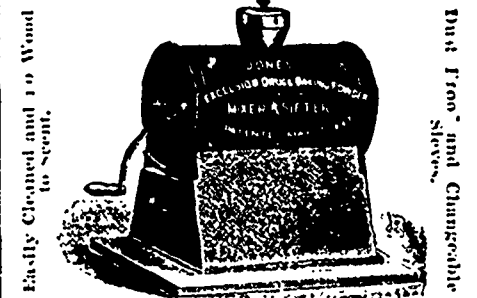
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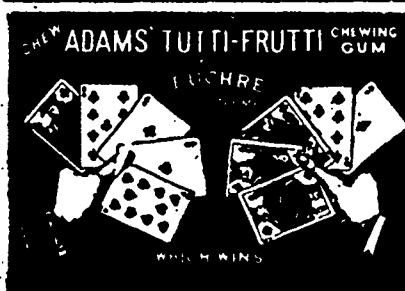
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For beautiful advertising matter.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JULY 15th, 1891.

In this month's issue we publish the beginning of a series of articles on "Practical Hints on Dispensing," taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, which will prove interesting and instructive not only for the student in Pharmacy, but also for those of riper experience.

\* \*

We have been requested by the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to give space to a lengthy communication dealing with the entire matter in dispute between the last Council and the Professors. The importance of the subject to Ontario druggists, alone induces us to give up so much of our valuable space, and the matter having now been settled by the appointment of new Professors, and the action thus taken having been endorsed by the druggists of the Province, this will probably be the last of the disturbing question which has agitated the minds of the profession for some time.

\* \*

The druggists of Ontario have by their ballots decided that the Council which has had charge of the affairs of the College and matters in connection with the trade, shall be retained in power for another term of two years. The strongest argument used against them was the action taken in reference to the cancellation of the agreement with Profs. Shuttleworth and Aison, but their action in this matter has been sustained and those who most actively opposed them, viz.: Messrs. Sanders and Waters have been defeated. The newly-elected members, Messrs. D'Avignon, Jordan, Polson and Buchanan are all good men, excellent representative druggists, and much as we regret the defeat of some of the old members, we believe that the new Council will be found one of the best we have had for some time. Now that the matters in dispute have been settled through the election of a new Council we trust that body will be found united in all its efforts for the welfare of the College and the profession at large, and that there will be none of those bickerings which marred the proceedings of the former Council and of which it may certainly be said we have had *quantum sufficit*.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following is the result of the election of the new Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which took place on July 2nd.

Div. No.

1. Buchanan, 21; Waters, 18.
2. Polson, 23; Hobart, 21.
3. McKee, 35; Riley, 18.
4. Daniels, 25; Jeffrey, 20.
5. McKenzie, 34; Gibbard, 26.
6. J. W. Slaven, 46; W. B. Sanders, 30.
7. Petrie, 17; Perry, 16.
8. Clark, 34; Jukes, 13.
9. McGregor, 20; Snyder, 18.

10. J. J. Hall, by acclamation.
11. Lawrence, by acclamation.
12. Jordan, 34; Martyn, 14.
13. D'Avignon, 25; Everest, 7.

It will be seen that nine of the thirteen held seats in the last Council. Of those who are elected nine declared themselves in support of the action of the Council in the dismissal of the Professors, and the other four disapproved of it. Four members of the late Council were defeated, viz.: Messrs. Sanders, Jeffrey, Waters and Hobart, the new blood being Messrs. Polson, Jordan and D'Avignon, all of whom have at different times been members of the Council, and Mr. Buchanan, now elected for the first time.

## American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Committee on Membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association extend an invitation to the druggists of the United States and Canada to become members of this national organization.

At the present time no initiation fee is required, the only expense being the annual dues of \$5 per year, which are more than returned in value by the volume of the annual proceedings alone, to say nothing of the other advantages gained by belonging to the A. P. A.

Chapter VIII, article I, of the By-Laws reads as follows:

"Every Pharmacist and Druggist of good moral and Professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, and those teachers of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Botany, who may be especially interested in Pharmacy and Materia Medica, who, after duly considering the objects of the Association and the obligations of the Constitution and By-Laws, are willing to subscribe to them, are eligible to membership."

Parties desiring to join the Association should send their names and addresses to

DR. H. M. WHELPLEY,

Chairman Committee on Membership.  
St. Louis, June 4, 1891.

## Books and Magazines.

MONOGRAPH ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS, with Syrups, Essences and Colorings, also appendix with formulas for their preparation, by Joseph Harrop, Ph. G., published by Harrop, Columbus, Ohio; Price \$2.00. This work is one that is eminently suited to the requirements of the retail druggist, being a very complete treatise on the subject of Extracts, Essences, etc., and of the articles used in their manufacture. The formulas given are said to be the result of years of practical experience by the author, and are such that may be prepared by any druggist with a certainty of good results.

\* \*

IN THE July number of the *North American Review*, which opens the one hundred and fifty-third volume and the seventy-seventh year of this well-known and widely-circulated monthly, the discussion on the right uses of wealth, which has attracted marked attention in recent

issues, is resumed—this time by Baron de Hirsch, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist, who has done and is doing so much for the benefit of the poor and oppressed of his own race. His contribution is not long, but the frank statement which he makes regarding his plans in "My Views on Philanthropy" cannot fail to command wide attention. This article opens the number. Professor Richard T. Ely, of John Hopkins University, contributes a paper of great value on "The Inheritance of Property." Of timely interest at the season when our colleges are closing the year of study is Professor E. A. Freeman's article on "English Universities and Colleges," wherein he points out the relations of the various colleges in Oxford, for example, to the University of Oxford. Francis B. Thurber, the well known New York merchant, furnishes a valuable paper on "Industrial and Financial Cooperation," dealing with distributive cooperation and with the recent great combinations commonly known as "trusts." "The Relations of Literature to Society" are considered in an entertaining way by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, who contends that good writers receive all the attention from the social world that they deserve.

\* \*

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.—The demand for the issue of *The Dominion Illustrated* for June 20th, devoted to a splendid illustrated account of the funeral of the late Sir John Macdonald, far exceeded the supply, though a very large edition was issued. The work on this number was most artistically done, and reflects the highest credit on the enterprise of the publishers. *The Dominion Illustrated* is a journal that deserves a wide and generous support from the people of Canada. It is the only high class illustrated journal published in Canada.

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to the adv't. of Jas. A. Kennedy & Co., on the opposite page. In this issue they bring before the druggists of Canada the popular remedy, Southern Asthma Cure, which has a large and steadily increasing sale and has proved itself not only a good seller but a reliable preparation. This medicine, as manufactured by this firm, was the original article of that name, and to prevent any doubts as to the article intended when ordering, they have arranged to take over from Messrs. Fulford & Co. the Powder put up under a similar name, and have the entire control of "Southern Asthma Remedy."

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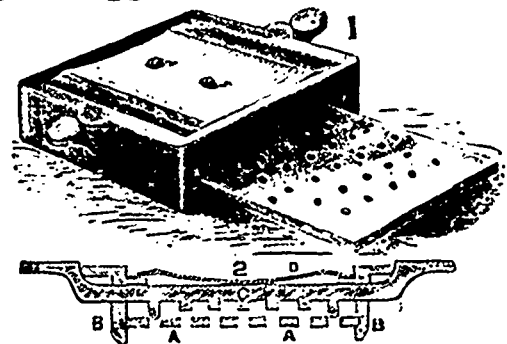
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### The Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council.

At a recent sitting of the General Medical Council, the President (Sir Richard Quain) as his last act in the capacity of chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, moved the adoption of the report. This report, he said, contained an interesting summary of what had been done since his relation with the Pharmacopœia Committee, and the Council would have the satisfaction of seeing that 100,000 copies of the work had been disposed of.

Dr. Macnamara seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following is the report of the committee:—

The Pharmacopœia Committee report to the Council that 32,000 copies of the British Pharmacopœia of 1835 have been issued up to the present date. They further report that 10,125 copies of the Additions to the British Pharmacopœia, 1835, ordered to be printed by the Council in November last, have been issued. Professor Atfield, the annual reporter on the Pharmacopœia, attended and presented to the committee the following report, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee:—

"Dear Sir,—I have made a record of all published criticisms and technical suggestions respecting the Additions to the Pharmacopœia, issued last December, that seemed likely to be of service in the production of a future Pharmacopœia. So far these have been very few in number. The Addendum has hitherto been most favourably reviewed by the Press, both in Europe and America, and it appears to have given general satisfaction to medical practitioners and pharmacists. I have collected together the materials for my annual Report on the Pharmacopœia for 1890, and regret that, owing to a special pressure of engagements, I am not able to submit it to the committee. I hope to present it to the sub-committee within a month from the present time.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ATFIELD.

Watford, May 25th, 1891.

—Dr. and Col. Druggist.

### The American Society of Microscopists.

This association, now in the thirteenth year of its existence, will hold its fourteenth annual meeting in Washington, D.C., August 10th, and continue in session five days. Its roll of active members contains about three hundred and fifty names, embracing very nearly every person in the United States who is at all prominent as a microscopist. Its membership consists of two distinct classes, viz.: professional men and students of the natural sciences, who use the microscope in their daily avocations as an instrument of research, diagnosis, or precision; and amateurs, or those who find pleasure and profit in the revelations of the instrument. Many of the latter class, for having early chosen special lines of study and investigation, have acquired high reputations in their respective departments of microscopical research. In its earlier years this class predominated in the membership of the society, but at present the professional element is largely in excess.

The qualifications for membership are very simple. The applicant must be a respectable person socially, and interested in the use of the microscope.

The advantages of membership are dual in their nature, *i. e.*, general and social, or those which accrue to the individual from association with others engaged or interested in the same pursuits in any and all walks of life; and special, in that the meetings of the society are to a certain extent educational in their nature.

The dues are trifling, only \$2.00 per annum, and in return the member gets a volume of the Annual Proceedings which costs very nearly this amount. These proceedings are elegantly and profusely illustrated with photo-engravings, autotypes, chromoliths and wood engravings, done in the highest style of art. There is scarcely a subject in the whole range of microscopical work, upon which information may not be found by reference to the indexes of these volumes, and collectively they form a library of microscopy full of invaluable matter to the student and worker.

We invite and urge upon all persons, professional or amateur, interested in microscopy and not already on the rolls, to send in their applications for membership to the Secretary, Dr. W. H. Seaman, No. 1427 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C. The application should be accompanied by \$3.00 which is the initiation fee and one year's dues. As it is more than probable that the initiation fee will be increased in the near future, it will be to the advantage of all who contemplate membership to send in their applications before the next meeting.

Any further information concerning the Society or the approaching meeting may be obtained on addressing any of the undersigned.

Frank L. James, President, Box 568, St. Louis.

W. H. Seaman, Secretary, No. 1427 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C.

C. C. Mellor, Treasurer, No. 77 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### History of the Thermometer.

THE invention of the thermometer marks an epoch in science for it alone has permitted of obtaining a knowledge of the laws that govern calorific phenomena. The first idea of it is perhaps due to the celebrated Nan Helmont, who devised an apparatus which, to use his words, was "to prove that the water contained in a bulb attached to a hollow rod rises or descends according to the temperature of the surrounding medium." In the seventeenth century, the necessity of the apparatus adapted for measuring the differences of the temperature was so greatly felt that Galileo, Bacon, Scarpi, Fludd, Borelli, and other scientists of the epoch, devoted themselves in this direction to researches that were not always crowned with success. It was not till 1621 that we find the beginning of the

solution in the experiments of a Dutchman, Cornelius Van Drebbel. This physicist's thermometer consisted of a tube filled with air, closed at its upper extremity and dipping at its other extremity (which was open) in a bottle containing nitric acid diluted with water. According as the external temperature rose or fell, the air in the tube increased or diminished in volume, and consequently the liquid descended or rose. This instrument, called the *calendare vitreum* (indicating glass) by its inventor, constituted what has since been called an air thermometer; but, as its graduation was based upon no definite principle, it was incapable of furnishing any comparable reading. Along about 1650 the members of the Accademia del Cimento, at Florence, introduced into the thermometer certain improvements that gave it nearly the form that it has to-day; and its principle was based upon the expansion of liquids. The tube was filled with colored alcohol. In order to graduate it, it was taken to a cellar and the place was marked where the liquid came to a rest. Then, starting from this, the portions situated above and below the mark were divided into 100 equal parts. As may be seen, it was impossible with such a system to construct two instruments that should agree. Nevertheless, it was the only apparatus that was made use of for half a century. Finally in the latter part of the seventeenth century, physicist Renaldini, of Pisa, a professor at Padua, proposed that all thermometers should take the freezing degree of water as a fixed point, and, as a second fixed point, that to which alcohol rises in a tube dipping in melted butter, the intervening space to be divided into equal parts. From this epoch, then, dates the present thermometer, and the first instrument due to this innovation dates back to 1701. This was constructed by Newton, and was the first thermometer giving comparable readings that had been devised. The liquid that he adopted was linseed oil, which is capable of supporting a higher temperature than alcohol without boiling, and his fixed point of graduation for the upper limit was the heat of the human body, and for the lower, the point at which the oil stops at the moment of its congelation. A search soon began to be made for a thermometric agent other than oil (which was too feebly expanded by heat and which congeals at but a slightly elevated temperature) and, in 1714, Gabriel Fahrenheit, of Dantzic, almost completely solved the problem in the construction of the thermometer that now bears his name. This was immediately adopted in Germany and England (where it is still employed) and was introduced into France. But along about 1730 scientists gave preference to the one that Reaumur had just devised. Finally, in 1711, Celsius, a professor at Upsal, constructed the instrument called the centigrade thermometer. The three last-named instruments are the ones most commonly used, and differ only in the graduation of each.—*La Science en Famille*.

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## A Simple Way of Making Simple Syrup.

BY W. M. SEABY.

I do not know of any preparation that has caused me so much annoyance as *simple syrup*. An experience of 35 years as proprietor of a drug store has brought me in contact with drug clerks, good, bad and indifferent, and while the quality of the article has very greatly improved of late years, there is still room for further improvement; for, strange as it may appear, the average drug clerk, (I beg pardon, *assistant pharmacist*), rarely makes a satisfactory simple syrup unless he be carefully watched, not the first time only, but every time he makes it.

It is my custom, having engaged a competent assistant, to permit him to do his pharmaceutical work pretty much to his own way, caring more that the finished product shall be correct than that the details of the process correspond exactly to my own methods.

In accordance with this custom I will say to my clerk: "Mr. Brown, will you make five gallons of simple syrup?" He will ask how he shall make it. I reply—"There is the pharmacopœia, make it to correspond with that."

I give myself no further concern, supposing, in my innocence, that the finished product will correspond fairly at least, with the requirements of the U. S. P.; but such is rarely the case. It is either too *dense* from prolonged boiling; too *thin* from carelessness in measuring or weighing the material; *cloudy* from imperfect straining and clarifying, or even discolored from burning a portion of the sugar at the bottom of the vessel.

I have observed also that when left to themselves, six persons making simple syrup will go to work about five different ways and no two of their products, made with the same materials and the same apparatus, will be exactly alike.

These variations in a preparation so easily made are very suggestive. I can only attribute them to carelessness. The very simplicity of the operation leads the operator to neglect such ordinary conditions as are essential to a uniform product.

I do not believe that I have ever had in my employ any assistant pharmacist who, of his own accord, took the specific gravity of his simple syrup, or, in fact, compared it in any respect with the requirements given in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Indeed, I have about come to the conclusion, that the man who will, without supervision, make a good simple syrup every time he makes it, is no mean pharmacist.

In despair of obtaining a uniform simple syrup, that should uniformly compare with the U. S. Pharmacopœia, unless I watch the operation every time, I have determined to let my simple syrup make itself—in other words, I make it by *cold percolation*.

The apparatus I use cost a dollar and a half, and we now always have on hand

about three gallons of syrup like the sample here presented. This syrup is 3.4 heavier than that of the pharmacopœia. To bring it to the pharmacopœia strength we add  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of water to each pint when we fill our shelf bottle. The exact proportion is 3.4 per cent.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to a pint equals 3.2 per cent. Of course when we need to be very exact, we take the specific gravity of the syrup in the can and add the precise amount of water needed. This, however, seldom occurs.

What is the apparatus? At first I used an alcohol can, into which I had soldered a diaphragm about five inches from the top, and a small cast iron molasses gate at the bottom.

This diaphragm is made of copper, heavily tinned, with a support underneath it to keep the diaphragm perfectly horizontal. A small tube of about half an inch in diameter is soldered into this diaphragm at one corner, coming right to the top of the can. This allows the air from below the diaphragm to escape as the syrup percolates through. The vessel being perfectly clean, a piece of flannel, of rather close texture, is now laid upon the diaphragm and twenty or thirty pounds of granulated sugar is placed on top. Upon this is poured gently, a gallon or so of water, and as that filters through the flannel-covered diaphragm, the vessel is kept pretty nearly full, care being taken to always have a considerable amount of undissolved sugar on the diaphragm.

The first portion that runs through is not saturated, but if left long enough, the thin syrup in contact with the diaphragm, would dissolve sugar up to the point of saturation. But if it be desired to have some of the syrup finished as quickly as possible, the first few gallons should be drawn off and poured in a second time, upon the sugar that lies undissolved upon the diaphragm. When once the point of saturation has been reached, the process can be continued almost indefinitely, the only precaution necessary being to keep plenty of sugar undissolved on the diaphragm, and to pour the water that is added from time to time upon it in a very gentle stream.

After the alcohol can which I first employed had been in use six or eight months, slight traces of rust were perceptible. This was only to be expected, because the tinned iron used in making those cans is of the cheapest kind.

Having found this simple device so convenient, the vessel itself taking up scarcely any room, and being at once an apparatus for making and a container for keeping the syrup, I had a can made precisely the same, only of the very best tinned iron in the market.

This has now been in use nearly a year, and has up to the present time shown no signs of rust or impairment in any way.

The can is always kept full up to within a few inches of the top. As often as necessary, a few shovelfuls of sugar—say 20 lbs. or so, but we never weigh it—are put into the can, and a few quarts of water poured gently upon it. We give it

no further attention. The syrup makes itself. Occasionally we take its specific gravity, but the produce is so uniform that the proceeding is almost superfluous, yet we do it to guard against error and as a check upon carelessness.

The five gallon can is adapted to the needs of a store when the consumption of syrup is not large. Where much syrup is needed, a barrel or other large vessel, preferably of wood, could easily be adopted to do the same thing, with no more trouble and with equal uniformity and accuracy.—*Pacific Druggist*.

## Why Should a Pharmacist Take a Drug Journal?

THIS question was asked of quite a number of prominent druggists in different parts of the country and their views were as follows:

1. I not only take all the prominent pharmaceutical journals, but require my clerks to do the same. It is the only way I can keep up with the times. For everything new and of interest to the pharmacist is to be found in them.

2. It is a very poor journal that I don't get information worth more than its annual subscription out of a single issue.

3. Why, everything that is new and novel is advertised in them. I find the advertising as great an advantage as the reading matter.

4. I find what other druggists are doing.

5. It is the only reliable way I can be posted as to the new preparations.

6. I keep them bound and find them invaluable as a book of almost daily references.

7. I never thought journals of pharmacy were of much value to a retailer until last summer. I was visiting a prominent summer resort, and in conversation with a gentleman at the hotel he said: "I have some prescriptions I wished to have prepared. Now I will go out and see who is the best druggist." I asked him how he would form his conclusion. He said: "I will call at each store (seven in all) and ask them what pharmaceutical journal they take, and the one that has the most, why, I will have him fill my prescriptions."

8. I not only find valuable information in them, but do not see how my clerks could ever learn the business without them.

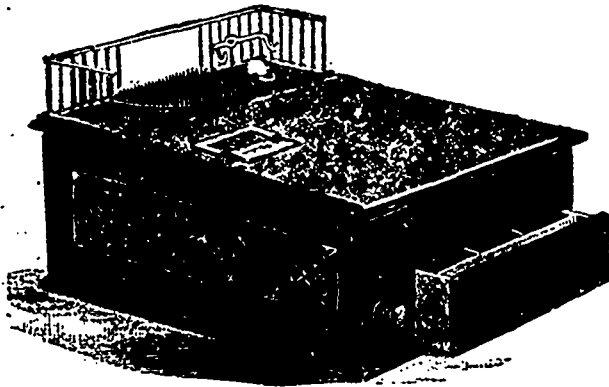
9. The pharmacist who does not take a journal is a back number.

10. It is in the journals we gain our knowledge, beginning where we left off after leaving the college of pharmacy; the daily progress of pharmacy is here reported, and it is the only way to keep up with the times.

11. It is the only way I can keep posted as to the market reports. This alone is worth more than the subscription price each issue. —*Pharm. Record*.

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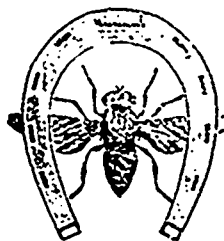
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BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

### GENERAL POSOLOGY.

In dispensing, as in the British Pharmacopœia, the rule that all liquids are to be measured and solids weighed is strictly observed. It is the custom with some prescribers to order certain liquids in drops, and the minim and the drop are often confused by the student, but one is by no means equivalent to the other. Drops vary in size according to the composition and consistency of the liquid, and even the same liquid may give different sized drops, a great deal depending upon the shape of the vessel or bottle in which it is held. According to some experiments made with the object of testing this, it was found that 136 drops were required to form 60 minims of tincture of opium when dropped from a full 1 ounce lipped phial. When three quarters full, 130 drops equalled 60 minims, and when half full 126 drops; so that as the number of drops decreased their size consequently increased. The faster a liquid is dropped, the larger the drops will be in size. The fluid grain measure of the Pharmacopœia is the bulk of one grain of water at normal temperature, and it should be recollected, is more than the minim; but it is not used in dispensing. Therefore it is well to bear in mind there is no fixed definite relation between drops and minims.

The dispenser is supposed to be guided by the Pharmacopœia as to the maximum dose of its drugs and preparations he may safely dispense, yet it is a difficult matter in some cases to know where to draw the line as to what should be considered a dangerous dose. Some people have a peculiar idiosyncrasy for a special drug, and a small quantity has a very powerful effect on them, while it would be quite harmless to others. As the most careful are sometimes liable to make a mistake, so the busy medical man, who, perhaps, after a long and worrying round of patients—worried first by one and then another may inadvertently by a slip of the pen make an error in his prescription. Such errors as pills being ordered for an infant; an eighth ounce mixture to be taken three times a day, and solid ingredients to be made into a mixture without the aid of water, &c., are by no means uncommon in the experience of every dispenser. It is therefore necessary to constantly exercise a most watchful care, in order to detect any error or excessive dose the prescriber may have unintentionally made. The dispenser's first duty in discovering any serious error in a prescription is undoubtedly to communicate with the writer, and draw his attention to the fact. If it is impossible to communicate or see the prescriber, as delays are dangerous and excite suspicion in the mind of the patient, he should use his own discretion, and is justified in taking upon himself to moderate the dose to one of safety, taking care to

inform the prescriber of the fact at the earliest opportunity. The matter is one that always requires tact and discretion in dealing with, and it is in this manner the pharmacist in his capacity of skilled dispenser, exercises an important check between the patient and the medical man, as in the following cases:—

R Lij. ammon. acet. conc. . . . . 1 dr.  
Pilocarpin nitra . . . . . 8 grs.  
Lij. morphie mur . . . . . 1ʒ drs.  
Syr. simpl. . . . . 1 fl. oz.  
Aque . . . . . ad 8 ozs.  
Misce. Capt. 2 tablespoonfuls every 3 hours.

It will be noted the dose of pilocarpine nitrate is unusually large, and the prescriber on being communicated with, reduced it to ½ grain, and the dispenser was thanked for the care exercised.

R Lij. ammon. acet. . . . . 1 oz.  
Ext. cannabis indic . . . . . 1 dr.  
Syr. aurant. . . . . 1 oz.  
Aque . . . . . ad 4 ozs.  
Misce. Capiat 2 tablespoonfuls three times a day.

As the maximum dose of extract, cannabis indic. is one grain, the quantity ordered, viz., 15 grains three times a day, appeared somewhat alarming. On communicating with the prescriber it was discovered he had written "ext." for "tinct." and the correction being made, the tincture was dispensed.

Again with regard to what may be considered as a maximum dose, the British Pharmacopœia cannot always be taken as an absolute guide, as the following strange anomalies will show. The maximum dose of chloral hydrate is given as 30 grains, while that of the syrup of chloral, containing 10 grains to the drachm, ʒii is stated as the maximum, yet the same drug is not infrequently ordered in prescriptions in 40 and 45 grain doses. No dose of phosphorus is given in the Pharmacopœia, but the maximum of pil. phosphori equals ½ of a grain, while the dose of ol. phosphori, on the other hand, is equivalent to double that quantity, and many other similar discrepancies may be found. Of course in such cases of excessive doses as mentioned, not only the actual quantity but the frequency of its administration should be considered. It is the rule in some pharmacies, and a very good one, too, for the dispenser when measuring any powerful poison, such as acid hydrocyan, to get the quantity checked by someone else before adding it to the mixture. Another excellent rule is that of rinsing out the measure immediately after it has been used for a poisonous solution.

The student can never err on the side of safety. Some medical men have a habit of employing the sign denoting the scruple in ordinary liquids, such as acid hydrocyan. ʒi, or liq. strychnia ʒf., which of course is dispensed as 20 and 10 minims respectively. The sign ʒj represents 20 ounces, and the Oss. is always dispensed as ten ounces. In cases where minute doses as the tenth or twentieth of a grain of a powerful alkaloid is ordered in a mixture, a certain weighable quantity should be dissolved in a definite amount

of water, when the subdivision into a very small quantity is rendered easy.

In some prescriptions where mixtures are ordered, medical men often leave the amount of syrup or other sweetening agent to be added to the judgment of the dispenser, relying upon his knowledge to use sufficient to make the mixture palatable. In all such cases where q. s. is written, the exact quantity used by the dispenser should be noted in the prescription book for future guidance, and in order that the taste should not vary when the mixture is prepared again. The same rule applies to prescriptions for pills or powders, in which not infrequently q. s. is ordered of a certain ingredient. In all such cases the quantity used should be noted, so they may always be dispensed the same size.

### MIXTURES.

Assuming the student is now able to read and translate a prescription, and is familiar with the use of the implements employed in the compounding of medicine, we will first consider the mixture as, perhaps the most common form for the administration of medicine at the present time. The term mixture is applied to a fluid medicine to be administered by the mouth in doses usually of one, two or four tablespoonfuls, according to direction. It may vary in size from 1 to 20 ounces or more, but the most common quantities ordered are 4, 6, and 8 ounces. It may be composed of salts soluble in water or other aqueous menstua, such as vegetable infusions, and decoctions; insoluble salts to be suspended with the aid of mullage, together with tinctures and syrup, &c.; or the latter alone, diluted with water. The dispenser having read through the prescription and copied it, has next to consider the best means of preparing it. Should it contain solids which are soluble in water, such as potass. bromid. or soda bicarb., the first operation is to dissolve them in part of whatever menstruum the mixture is to be made up with. If there are salts insoluble in water, like magnes. carb. or bismuth. carb., they must be triturated in a mortar with a portion of the liquid before the other ingredients are added, but the use of the mortar should always be avoided, except when absolutely necessary. As an instance of this, when powdered rhubarb is met with in a prescription for a mixture, it must be triturated in a mortar with the liquid ingredients, but should it be in conjunction with bicarbonate of soda, which it often is, the necessity for using the mortar is obviated if the powders are first well mixed together with a palette knife on a piece of paper, then placed in the bottle, and well shaken up, the liquid being added a little at a time. Salts in large crystals, such as sulphate of soda, &c., should be crushed to powder, and care taken to see they are perfectly dissolved. In cases where a soluble and insoluble salt are ordered together, it is well, first of all, to dissolve the former, in order that it may be strained, if necessary, before adding the insoluble one. The solid substances



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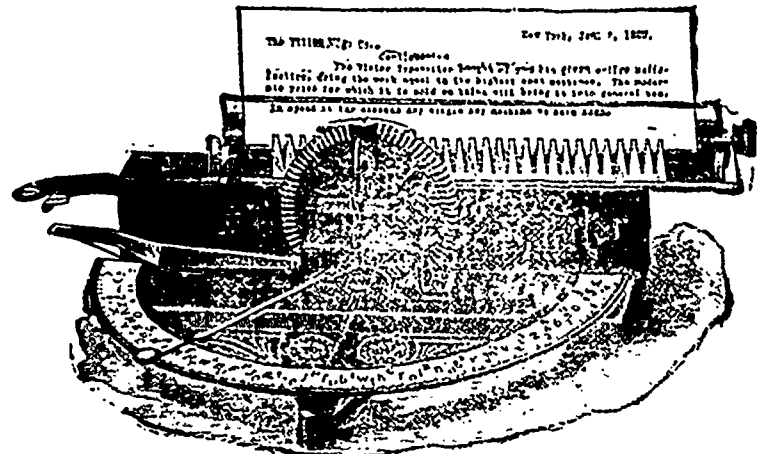
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being disposed of, the liquids may then be added, and the mixture made up to the required quantity, as prescribed. If the mixture has been prepared in a bottle it is always a wise precaution to measure it before sending out, as it is not safe to trust entirely to the reputed size of the bottle. Dispensing bottles often vary considerably, according to where they have been manufactured: some holding less, and others more, than the reputed size. It is well to bear in mind that all volatile ingredients, such as acid, hydrocyanic dil., &c., should be added to the mixture last of all. Another and very important point the dispenser must note before commencing to prepare the mixture is, are any of the ingredients likely to produce a chemical reaction when mixed together, and if such is not the intention of the prescriber, he must endeavour to prevent such reaction by diluting the agents as much as possible before bringing them in contact. It is here the student's knowledge of practical chemistry is required, and must be brought into use. The following prescription is a case in point, and of a class often met with:—

℞ Ammon. carb. . . . . 40 grs.  
Syr. scille . . . . . 6 drs.  
Vin. ipecac. . . . . 1 dr.  
Mucil. acacie. . . . . 4 drs.  
Aquea. . . . . ad. 3 oz.

Mix.

If the syr. scille and ammon. carb. are directly mixed together considerable effervescence will naturally result, owing to the action of the free acid in the syrup on the alkaline salt, which causes a good deal of inconvenience. This will be avoided if care is taken to first dissolve the ammon. carb., diluting it as much as possible, then mix the other ingredients, and, lastly, add the syr. scilla, very gradually, shaking the bottle between each addition of syrup. A similar action takes place in the following mixture, for which the dispenser should be on his guard, or an explosion of the bottle may result when corked up:—

℞ Alum. sulph. . . . . 35 grs.  
Ammon. carb. . . . . 1 dr.  
Tr. belladonnae . . . . . 2 drs.  
Glycerini . . . . . 3 drs.  
Infus. senegae . . . . . ad. 6 oz.

Misce.

In this case the alum. sulph. and ammon. carb. should both be diluted as far as possible before mixing, as owing to the acid nature of the former salt, CO<sub>2</sub> is liberated when brought in contact with the ammon carb.

Another mixture which is often met with deserves attention:—

℞ Potass. chlorat. . . . . 1 dr.  
Acid. hydrochlor. . . . . 16 m.  
Glycerini . . . . . 1 oz.  
Aq . . . . . ad. 8 ozs.

Misce.

Under ordinary circumstances the dispenser would first proceed to dissolve the chlorate of potassium in some water and then add the other ingredients, but the intention of the prescriber in this case is evidently to administer a solution of chlorine. Therefore, the potassium salt

should be placed in the bottle, and the hydrochloric acid added to it, the bottle being corked. After standing for a few minutes until the gas is evolved, commence to add the water in small quantities at a time, well shaking the bottle to aid the solution of the gas between each addition.

The student will find it of great assistance to him if he commits to memory the solubilities of some of the ordinary salts commonly met with in prescriptions, such as bicarbonate of soda, gallic acid, &c. The solubility of the former in water, according to the B. P., is 1 in 10. If the quantity ordered in a mixture is more than the water will take up, the undissolved portion should not be strained out, but directions to "shake the bottle" should be added to the label. The solubility of gallic acid is 1 in 100 of cold water, while boiling water will take up 1 in 3, but as it rapidly re-crystallises out in cooling, it is unnecessary to use hot water to dissolve it when dispensing. The best method is to rub the acid down as fine as possible, triturating with cold water, and dispense with a "shake the bottle" label. Citrate of potass., when ordered with gallic acid, forms an excellent solvent. A solution in rectified spirit 1 in 8 is a useful form of keeping it, as, thus dissolved, it will mix with water in any proportion without separating. An instance in which an alkaline solution acts as an admirable solvent is shown in the following mixture:—

℞ Pulv. glycyrrhiz . . . . . 1 dr.  
Liq. potass. . . . . 2 drs.  
Syr. amantii . . . . . 6 drs.  
Aquea . . . . . ad. 6 oz.

Misce.

If the powdered liquorice is first well agitated with the liq. potass., complete solution is effected, and on the addition of the water and syrup the whole forms an almost clear brown mixture.

When the iodide of potassium is ordered in combination with spirit of nitrous ether, decomposition takes place, which is often a source of trouble to the student, and he looks in awe, when on adding the spirit, at the gradually increasing ruddy hue caused by the liberation of the iodine from the potassium salt. This may be avoided if care is taken to first neutralize the spirit of nitrous ether with a little bicarbonate of potass, then on the addition of the iodide no chemical change takes place, and the mixture will remain colorless. The bromide of potassium is also incompatible with the spirit of nitrous ether.

A favorite mixture with some practitioners, and one which gives trouble or else carefully prepared, is—

℞ Acid. salic. lic. . . . . 2 drs.  
Tr. lavand. co. . . . . 4 drs.  
Vin. colchici . . . . . 1 1/2 drs.  
Soda. bicarb. . . . . 3 drs.  
Syr. aurant. . . . . 1 oz.  
Aquea . . . . . ad. 12 ozs.

Misce.

It is evident the intention of the prescriber is to administer the salicylate of soda. The best method, therefore, is to

dissolve the acid in about 4 ounces of water, and also make a solution of the bicarbonate of soda, then mix gradually and allow to stand until effervescence ceases, the other ingredients being added last. Salicylic acid combined in a mixture with quinine throws down an insoluble precipitate. A mixture containing the salicylate of soda and carbonate of ammonia when first made is quite colourless, but in a few hours will become yellow, and on keeping again changes to a dark brown. It often saves trouble if the patient is informed at the time when a mixture of this kind is dispensed, that it is liable to change in appearance, and prevents it being brought back, and subsequent explanations.

The preparations of iron are a fruitful source of trouble to the dispenser when ordered in combination with other drugs. It is well to remember they are incompatible with alkalis and their carbonates, magnesia, and lime and their carbonates. They also turn black or darken all vegetable astringents containing tannic acid, and are decomposed by mucilage.

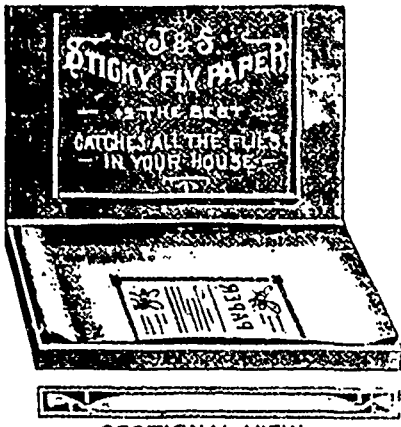
(To be continued.)

### Practical and Cheap Method for Obtaining Oxygen.

In a paper in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, Werner Langguth gives a practical and comparatively cheap method of obtaining large quantities of pure oxygen, the source being common bleaching powder or chloride of lime. The writer states that the method was worked out by him years ago, and has since been in constant use in his laboratory as the sole source of oxygen when that substance was wanted. The process depends upon the fact that when the nitrate of cobalt (cobaltous nitrate Co (NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) is added to a strong solution of bleaching powder in water, and the mixture well shaken, an evolution of gas will occur.

The gas thus produced is pure oxygen free from chlorine, and may be dried, if required, in the usual manner. The evolution is not violent, and the reaction gives an even and continuous flow of oxygen gas for a long time, that is, until all the bleaching powder in solution is converted into calcium chloride: CaCl<sub>2</sub> + Ca (ClO)<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O = 2O + 2CaCl<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O. The few drops of nitrate of cobalt added are precipitated by the bleaching powder to cobalt hydroxide, which suffers no further change, only producing by its presence the liberation of the oxygen. It is a beautiful illustration of its catalytic action. It is needless to say that the precipitated oxides can be used over again, *ad infinitum*, with the same effect. The calcium-chloride solution is decanted from the settled cobalt hydroxide in the generator, charged with a fresh solution of bleaching powder, shaken, and the evolution of oxygen commences again. Nickel salts will act on bleaching powder in the same manner, but the evolution of oxygen is much slower.





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## FORMULARY.

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Salicylic acid. ....	25 gm. or 380 grs.
Glycerin. ....	760 grs.
Alcohol of 68 p. c. ....	50 " 30½ Troy ozs.
Oil of Wintergreen . . .	5 drops.
Oil of Rose. ....	1 drop.
Oil of Neroli . . . . .	1 drop.

Mix and filter. Directions: Wash the head well with warm soapsuds, then with pure warm water, and dry it with a towel. Then pour two tablespoonfuls of the shampoo into a wineglass, fill this with warm water, and apply the mixture thoroughly, by means of a small sponge, to the scalp and hair.—E. Deiterich in *Pharm. Centralbl.*

## PARASITICIDE OINTMENT.

*L'Union Medicale* gives the following ointment for the removal of parasites:

R Salicylic acid . . . . .	45 grains.
Borax . . . . .	15 grains.
Balsam of Peru . . . . .	30 grains.
Ethereal essence of aube . . . . .	5 drops.
Essence of bergamot. . . . .	20 drops.
Vaseline . . . . .	6 drams.

Make into an ointment and apply to part affected.

## MIGRAINE POWDERS.

Migraine Powders consist of—

Caffeine citratis. . . . .	1½ grains.
Phenacetin . . . . .	1 grain.
Sacchar lactis . . . . .	1 dr.

Mix. One powder is given every two hours until pain stops.—*D.A. Ap. Ztg.*

## LACTIC ACID AS A DENTIFRICE.

Von Otto Herting, in *D.A. Ap. Ztg.*, recommends lactic acid as a good remedy for cleaning the teeth that have become yellow. It is used in the form of a tooth powder:

R Acid lactic . . . . .	2.0
Talc ppt . . . . .	30
Ol. Caryophyll. . . . .	3
Ol. menthae pip ana gus . . . . .	3

Mix.

## SACHET MARECHALE.

Sandalwood, finely ground . . . . .	8 ounces.
Orris root, " " " " . . . . .	8 ounces.
Red rose leaves " " " " . . . . .	4 ounces.
Cloves, " " " " . . . . .	4 ounces.
Cassia bark, " " " " . . . . .	4 ounces.
Tongain musk. . . . .	½ drachm.

Mix.

## EAU DENTIFRICE DU PIERRE.

1,500 parts tincture of cedarwood (1 to 9 alcohol), 45 oil staramise, 0.5 hehtropin. In place of the cedarwood tincture, cognac or brandy with a little cognac oil, may be employed.—*Phar. Record from Knudschau.*

## RACAROUT.

A preparation for making a nourishing drink for invalids is made according to *Popular Science News*, by mixing half a pound of rice flour, half a pound of chocolate, three-quarters of a pound of arrowroot and half a pound of white sugar. The chocolate must be finely grated and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Prepare for drinking the same as cocoa.

## REMEDY FOR RINGWORM.

The application of the following, once

daily, for two or three consecutive days, will generally prove successful:

Hydrag. bichloridi . . . . .	2 grs.
Tinct. benzoin co . . . . .	1 oz.

M. Sig.—Paint over affected parts.

Care should be exercised not to paint too large a surface, as the above mixture is toxic. If an excoriation exists, it should not be applied as it is irritating to the wounded integument.—*Med. Chips.*

## THEATRICAL FACE-PAINT.

Torjesen gives the following formula:

*White.*—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, and plumbate of alumina—of each, 1 oz. Mix, and make into a paste with almond oil (5 to 6 drachms required), and perfume with 12 minims of peppermint oil, 12 grains of camphor, and a drachm of ess. bouquet.

*Bright Red.*—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, and plumbate of alumina—of each, 10 drachms; eosin, 2½ grains, dissolved in a drachm of ess. bouquet; oil of peppermint, 12 minims; camphor, 12 grains; almond oil, a sufficiency to make a paste. Mix as above.

*Deep Bordeaux Red.*—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, plumbate of alumina—of each, 15 drachms; oil of peppermint, 12 minims; camphor, 12 grains; carmine, 30 grains; (dissolved in 80 minims of solution of ammonia); almond oil, a sufficiency; ess. bouquet, 1½ drachm. Mix.

*Skin Color.*—Vermillion, 3 drachms; tincture of saffron, 2 drachms; powdered orris, 5 drachms; precipitated chalk and oxide of zinc, of each, 20 drachms; camphor, 20 grains; oil of peppermint, 20 minims; ess. bouquet, 1½ drachms; almond oil, a sufficiency. Mix.

*Black.*—Drop black (made by burning camphor and washing the soot with spirit), 2 drachms; oil almond, 2 drachms; coconut oil, 6 drachms. Mix, perfume, and cast into sticks.—*Chem. and Drug.*

## Medical Formulas.

## OINTMENT FOR PHTHISIS.

*L'Union Medicale* states that the following ointment is useful in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis:

R Creasote . . . . .	2½ drams.
Lanolin . . . . .	
Olive Oil . . . . .	1½ ounces.
Lard . . . . .	

This ointment is to be applied with friction each night to the thorax, and the absorption of the creasote from the skin will be of value to the patient.

## PRESCRIPTIONS FOR FLATULENCE.

*Journal de Medecine de Paris* gives the following prescriptions for the relief of flatulence:

R Naphthol . . . . .	1 dram.
Carbonate of magnesium . . . . .	1 dram.
Powdered charcoal . . . . .	1 dram.
Essence of peppermint . . . . .	2 drops.

This is to be divided into 15 powders, and one taken at the beginning of each meal.

When the flatulence is accompanied by constipation the following may be used:

R Magnesiam . . . . .	1 dram.
Flowers of sulphur . . . . .	1 dram.

To be made into 15 powders, 1 of which is to be taken at each meal.

When diarrhœa accompanies the flatulency:

R Bicarbonate of sodium . . . . .	30 grains.
Prepared chalk . . . . .	15 grains.
Powdered ox vomica . . . . .	3 grains.

May be made into 10 powders, 1 of which is given with each meal.

In still other cases, where neuralgia of the stomach or true gastralgia accompanies the tympanites:

R Hydrochlorate of cocaine . . . . .	4 grains.
Quinine sulphate . . . . .	6 drams.
Cinnamon water . . . . .	8 ounces.

Distil, and order a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

## THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Loßler recommends the following gargle in the treatment of diphtheria:

R Carbolic acid . . . . .	15 drops.
Alcohol . . . . .	2 ounces.
Distilled water . . . . .	5 ounces.

This should be used as a gargle

In other cases a solution of 1 to 2,000 of corrosive sublimate can be used in the same manner, or the following antiseptic mixture, which is not poisonous, may be employed:

R Thyroat . . . . .	15 grains.
Alcohol . . . . .	3 ounces.
Water . . . . .	12 ounces.

It is stated that the gargle of corrosive sublimate acts generally more favorably than does that containing carbolic acid.—*Medical News.*

## Mercuric Chloride in Diphtheria.

Dr. F. A. COWARD, of Huddersfield, reports to the *British Medical Journal* that since he commenced to use liq. hydrarg. perchlor. in the treatment of diphtheria, he has not had a single fatal case, and he has treated 60. His formula for a child of three or upwards is:—

Tr. fer. perchlor. . . . .	1 dram.
Liq. hyd. perchl. . . . .	1 ounce.
Glycerin. ad. . . . .	2 ounces.

Dose.—A dessertspoonful every hour from four to six hours, and then every two, three or four hours, as the case may require.

For an adult he gives:—

Tr. fer. perchlor. . . . .	2 drams.
Liq. hyd. perchl. . . . .	1 ounce.
Glye . . . . .	½ ounce.
Sol. potas. chlorat. ad . . . . .	8 ounces.

Dose.—1 ounce each hour, and repeated as in the case of a child.

The addition of potass. iodid. to this mixture does not appear to have any beneficial effect. With this treatment local applications, such as painting the fauces, spraying the throat, or the use of gargles, are not needed, and appear to do far more harm than good. In severe cases poultices and the steam-kettle are certainly beneficial.

Sorrow sobers us and makes the mind genial.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians for a man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging in excess.

# LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

## DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

Folding Boxes,  
Cartons and Wrappers,  
Comb and Toothbrush Envelopes,  
Powder Envelopes,  
Prescription Blanks, Etc.

Write for Label Catalogue.

Mention this paper.

# LAWSON & JONES,

348 Clarence Street, - LONDON, CANADA.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"

## IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT  
MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR UNRIVALLED FOOD, MORE WHOLESOME AND DELICIOUS. IT HAS JUSTY ACQUIRED THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE ESSENTIAL FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; AN INCOMPARABLE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN; A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS, THE MOST NOURISHING AND STRENGTHENING FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; AND A RELIABLE REMEDY IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

John Carlo & Sons, New York.



NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS

## KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

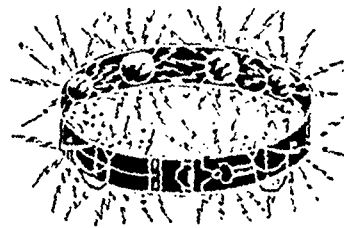
**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



## THE DORENWEND Electric Belt and Attachments



FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &C.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and look on Home Electric Medical Treatment.

## THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

### A Method of Cutting Glass Tubes, Bottles, Etc.

Mr. Wm. THOMSON recently read some papers before the Society of Chemical Industry, one of which treated of the subject mentioned in the title.

The method consists in having some strips of thick blotting paper at hand, from a quarter to half an inch in width, and of different lengths. Two pieces of such paper are wetted and wrapped around the bottle tube or other vessel to be cut, once or oftener (once is sufficient). These pieces of paper, cut true, are wrapped around the vessel like two bands. They must not be placed too close together—say from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch apart for larger vessels, and rather less than a quarter of an inch apart for tubes of an inch in diameter.

When this is arranged, a fine flame about two or three inches long is allowed to play on the glass between the two pieces of wet paper, the vessel being slowly revolved and the point of the flame kept between the two papers. Within a minute, usually, the vessel separates with a clean cut along the line against which the flame played. The blotting paper can then be removed and put aside for use on other occasions.—*Chem. and Drug.*

### All Watches Compasses.

A FEW days ago I was standing by an American gentleman when I expressed a wish to know which point was north. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it and pointed to the north. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. "All watches," he replied, "are compasses." Then he explained to me how this was, "Point the hour hand to the sun and the south is exactly half-way between the hour and the figure XII on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is four o'clock; point the hand indicating four to the sun, and II on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is eight o'clock; point the hand indicating eight to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is due south." My American friend was quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley I asked that eminent traveller whether he was aware of the simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presume therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amalfi is proud of having been the home of the inventor of the compass. I do not know what town boasts of my American friend as a citizen.—*London Truth.*

### A Lesson in Longevity.

THE *Medical Age* draws a lesson in longevity from the life of the late George Bancroft, in which, while it admits that there is no system of living which will insure longevity, yet, withal, there are cer-

# Take a Kodak with you.

"You press the button,  
we do the rest."

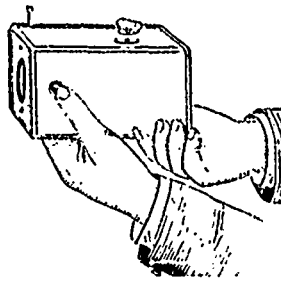
(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

Eight Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.



THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

tain considerations tending that way, and which, if carefully lived up to, offers probably the best chance of reaching close to, if not quite, the hundred year period. The following pertinent advice is given:

Live as much as possible out of doors, never letting a day pass without spending at least three or four hours in the open air.

Keep all the powers of body and mind occupied in congenial work. The muscles should be developed and the mind kept active.

Avoid excesses of all kinds, whether of food, drink, or of whatever nature they may be. Be moderate in all things.

Never despair. Be cheerful at all times. Never give way to anger. Never let the trials of one day pass over to the next.

The period from fifty to seventy-five years should not be passed in idleness, or abandonment of all work. Here is where a great many men fail—they resign all care or interest in worldly affairs, and rest of body and mind begins. They throw up their business and retire to private life, which in too many cases proves to be a suicidal policy.

During the next period—the period from seventy-five years to one hundred years—while the powers of life are at their lowest ebb, one cannot be too careful about "catching cold." Bronchitis is a most prolific cause of death in the aged. During this last period rest should be in abundance.—*The Journal of the A. M. A.*

### Grains of Thought.

It is not always the man who looks the wisest who knows the most, but most people don't know this, so it will pay you to look just as wise as you can.

Here is a bit of wisdom with which Bob Burdette is credited: "There's nothing like knowing your business clean through, my boy, whether you know anything else or not."

"Now then," said a physician cheerily to a patient, "you have got along far enough to indulge in a little animal food and—" "No you don't, Doctor," interrupted the patient, "I've suffered enough on your gruel and slop, and I'd starve sooner than begin on hay and oats."

### To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising ST. JACOBS OIL have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to EDWIN A. WILSON, *Canadian Depot*, TORONTO, ONT

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

RHEUMATISM,  
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache,  
Toothache, Sore Throat,  
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Etc.

### HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

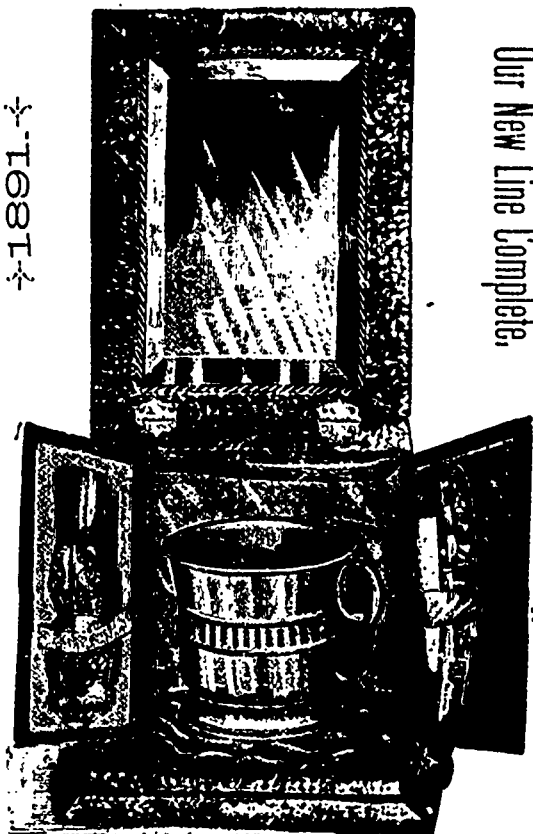
Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

**Humphreys' Medicine Company**

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

**Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co.**  
MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.



1891

Our New Line Complete.

Established 1891.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

**Argoline + Petrolatum**  
**Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
HOMESTEAD, PA.

**DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.**

100 % profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

**Brown's Alpha Wafers**

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever  
offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers  
name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer.  
If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the  
goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever  
our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them  
than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	- - -	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	- - -	9.50 "
One Dozen,	- - -	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

**W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,**

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, MICH.

**SMOKE**

**MINERVA**

—AND—

**RICHARD 1st**

**CIGARS.**

**FINEST 5c. GOODS**

IN THE MARKET.

**J. M. FORTIER,**

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to carefully consult the advertising pages when desiring to correspond with *Strictly First-class Parties*.

"Now is fly time, and if you sell or use fly destroyers, you cannot afford to overlook advertisements for fly destroyers containing something new. See page 3 for particulars about Tanglefoot."

Simson's Liniment, a proprietary medicine which is very popular in the Eastern Provinces, is advertised to the drug trade of the Dominion on page 4. Order it either through your jobber or direct.

COUNTER WRAPPERS.—A package of neatly printed Counter Wrappers will be mailed, free of cost, on request by postal card. Send to the Humphrey's Medicine Company, cor. William and John streets, New York.

What do you think of Fountain Syringes at \$6.50 per dozen, and quality guaranteed? Read Dean, Foster & Co.'s advt. carefully, there are other items there that will interest you, and should secure at least a sample order from you.

E. S. Wells, of "Rough on" fame, calls the attention of the trade at this time especially to his "Rough on Corns" liquid, "Rough on Corns" salve (retailing at 10 cents) and "Leaurelle Oil." Whatever Mr. Wells puts on the market he pushes, and retailers may be sure of their sale.

Read the advt. of Henry Smith, 53 Bay st., Toronto, Importer of Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, etc. Mr. Smith is well and favorably known to the trade as the senior partner in the firm of Smith & Fudger. His travellers are now on the road with an excellent line of samples.

The Seely Manufacturing Company's holiday line of imported cut and decorated bottles is a large and handsome one. Special attention has been given to the manufacture of fine silk and satin lined boxes for their bottles, which makes the line very attractive. They put up their choicest perfume in these packages. See advt. on page 36.

Antikamnia, advertised on page 19 of this issue, is meeting with wonderful success in the hands of many physicians who are using it largely in their practice. As its name indicates it is against or opposed to pain, and is valuable in the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred complaints. It is put up in 5 grain tablets as well as powder form and sold by all jobbers.

The Canadian Specialty Co., of 36 Front st. East, Toronto, Ont., have been

appointed Canadian agents for French, Cave & Co.'s "Crushed Violets," a new delicate flavoring for soda water syrup, also ice cream and confections. It is very highly spoken of by the American trade and press, and already "Crushed Violets" banners may be seen hanging in windows of Toronto and Montreal druggists, who report good sales. Write them for quotations.

W. G. Dunn & Co., Hamilton, Ont., and London, Eng., have introduced into the market a preparation called "Fruit Saline," for fevers, headache, sea-sickness, indigestion, etc. It is made from the saline constituents of fruit in combination with the purest salts of soda and potash. It produces a delicious, cooling and refreshing beverage and can be taken at all times. This preparation is considered by many superior to other makes on the English market, and sells in Canada at half the price.

Dr. Coulter's combined Vaporizer and Inhaler, advertised on second page of cover, is one of the simplest and most complete vaporizers before the public, being specially adapted for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It is recommended by leading physicians throughout the Dominion, and is also valuable for deodorizing and disinfecting sick rooms. The following is a sample of the many favorable testimonials which the proprietors have received:

320 Church st.,  
Toronto, Oct. 3rd, 1890.

DEAR DR. COULTER,—I am convinced that the Vaporizer which you have lately introduced to the profession will prove highly serviceable in the treatment of affections of the respiratory organs. It will also be very useful to sterilize the atmosphere of a room in cases of infectious diseases.

Yours very truly,  
G. R. MEDDAGEN, M.D., L.R.C.P.,  
London,

Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology, University of Toronto.

Druggists will do well to carry these in stock, and show them to physicians and others.

### Something Big in Rubber.

THE biggest "biscuit" of rubber ever seen in North America is on exhibition in a store in New York. It came from the upper Amazon, and weighs a trifle over a thousand pounds and cost its owners \$1,010. Around its largest circumference it measures ten feet, being composed of successive layers that form a practically solid mass throughout. There is enough rubber in the lump to make 5,000,000 "election" bands, or, if made into a single string, there is enough to make a line which would reach 150 miles.

Although the biscuit is now perfectly black it was pure white, like the juice of the milk weed, when taken from the tree. The native who made the lump first drove two crooked stakes in the ground at a distance of ten feet apart, and in the croches he rested a smooth pole. Then he built a fire midway between the posts in such a position as to concentratè the

heat at the centre of the cross piece. The rubber in its fluid consistency, was poured on the hottest surface of the stringer, and as it felt the warmth of the fire it congealed. By turning the pole slowly around, the layer of rubber took its present shape, which is that of a big, overgrown biscuit.

It is slow work turning the stick and congealing the rubber, and a whole day is consumed in making a single layer. It took forty days to complete the biscuit in question, for besides hardening it, it had to be cured and smoked by processes very similar to those used in smoking and curing hams. The Amazon natives use a peculiar bark to effect the curing process, which is burnt in the fire, and which imparts certain properties that prepare the rubber for preservation. The rubber which is here described smells so much like the ordinary sugar cured ham that one could not tell the difference if blindfolded. In this respect the rubber from the Amazon possesses a distinct superiority over that from Africa. In the latter country the natives seem to know nothing whatever about the curing and smoking process, and the result is that their rubber has an indiseribably vile odor.

In preparing this big lump for commercial use, it will be first put into the grinder or mill, where it will undergo a treatment very like that of mastication. This makes it pliable. It will then be put into a calendar where it will be flattened and drawn out into the required size and shape, after which it will be cut up into the shapes used in commerce.—Des Moines *Trade Journal*.

### Pharmaceutical Flips.

The Hospital for lady students to enter at—The Middle-sex.—*Punch*.

Douglas Jerrold, describing a very dangerous illness from which he had just recovered, said, "Ay, sir, it was a run-away knock at death's door, I assure you."

Mrs. Van Bibb—What is the matter with my husband, doctor?

Dr. Schmerz—Well, he has symptoms of acute cephalalgia and nasal hyperemia.

Mrs. Van Bibb—Oh, dear! What do you suppose caused it?

Dr. Schmerz—I think it is due to excessive cerevisiac and caudagallie absorption.

Mrs. Van Bibb—Poor, dear fellow! And mother said there was nothing the matter with him, except that he had been drinking too much. I shall never forgive her.

A PHARMACEUTICAL PHILTER.—It was a phull-phledged pharmacist Who phell in love with a phreckled-phased girl, But she phaintly-phaltered he must desist, For his phurious phrenzy her brain did whirl. But iph phrom her phase the phreckles he'd take She phancied she'd phavor him phar more, she sighed. A very phino lotion he phound how to make, Which gained him a phortune, some phame and a bride.

# DRUGGISTS, Sell † Davis' † Fly † Felts

THE MOST POPULAR,  
The Best Selling **FLY EXTERMINATOR** in the Dominion.

3 FELTS IN PACKAGE—SELLS FOR 5c. PER PACKAGE.

3 Box Lots, \$7.00. - Profit over 100 per cent.

MANUFACTURED BY

**POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**

SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN WHOLESALE FIRMS :

MONTREAL—Lyman, Sons & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co.

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb,

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO—Northrop & Lyman Co., T. Milburn & Co., Elliot & Co.,  
Lyman Bros. & Co., Evans & Sons, Hemming Bros. & Co.

HAMILTON—J. Whier & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., McCallum & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martha, Rosser & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Langley & Co.

## To Druggists Only!

*WE beg to call your attention to the following*

### SPECIALTIES:

					DOZ.
No. 2, 1 qt.	EASTLAKE FOUNTAIN SYRINGES,	-	-	-	\$6.50
" 3, 2 "	" " " "	-	-	-	7.50
" 4, 3 "	" " " "	-	-	-	8.50
" 5, 4 "	" " " "	-	-	-	9.50

*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

## Fever Thermometers.

*OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.*

*HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.*

**DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,**

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



**Drug Review.**

Business during the past month has been fair for the season; retailers complain very much about the amount of chugging to be done.

Norway Cod Liver Oil will probably be dearer.

Mercurials are easier.

Morphias are easier.

Paris Green—large demand; price will gradually advance as stocks decrease.

Silver Nitrate has again advanced owing to an advance in the metal.

Salicylate Soda easier.

Cardamom Seeds advancing.

Oil Cloves easier.

Oil Lemon maintains advanced price.

Oil Peppermint if present crop prospects are borne out, will be scarce and higher.

Balsalm Copaiba—lower prices not probable.

Ergot lighter, stocks light

Grains Paradise—higher and scarce.

Quinine—a gradual improvement in price is looked for.

Alcohol, owing to an increase in duty, has advanced about 10 cents a gallon. This amounts to almost a direct tax on the retailer as the advance is so small in proportion that higher retail prices cannot be realized, but to a fair retail business it makes a difference of about \$50 per year.

Sp. Nitre, Tinctures, &c., in fact, all alcoholic preparations will be higher in proportion to advance in Spirit.

Snuff is also 5c. a lb. higher.

Cayenne Pepper is higher.

Cocaine—late cable advices announce a further advance. We further learn that one large German factory is about to suspend manufacture owing to lack of raw material.

Cocaine—higher and scarce.

**Testing Surgical Dressings.**

N. Huss (*Zeitsch. für Anal Chem.*) describes a method for valuation of iodine, iodoform, iodol and sozo-iodol dressings. These products when heated with metallic zinc, give up all of their iodine which combines with the zinc to form iodide of zinc.

One to five grammes of the material is introduced into a dry test-tube, 20 grammes chemically pure zinc dust added so that it will stand 2 cm. above the material even after shaking and the whole heated for some time in a water-bath. The zinc is then washed into a 500 c. c. flask and distilled water added to the mark and the whole shaken. To 250 c. c. of this solution a little sodium carbonate is added for the removal of the zinc, boiled, cooled and diluted to 500 c. c. After shaking and filtering 250 c. c. is taken and the iodine estimated according to Reinige (Fresenius Quant. Anal.) by titration with potassium permanganate. The me-

tallic zinc should be freed from oxide by washing with very dilute hydrochloric acid, then with water till all chlorine is removed, and lastly with alcohol.

To eliminate the error caused by the zinc the first dilution may be made to 503 c. c. as the volume of 20 grms. of zinc is very nearly 3. c. c. its sp. gr. being about 7.

For the estimation of mercuric chloride in antiseptic dressings H. Beckurts (*Pharm. Centralblatt*) recommends extracting the material with a solution of common salt and determining the bi-chloride of mercury according to Mohr's process by titrating with ammonium ferrous sulphate and determining the excess with potassium permanganate. When glycerine or other bodies interfering with the above reaction are present the bi-chloride of mercury is reduced with ferrous sulphate, the solution rendered alkaline with sodium hydrate, then acid with dilute sulphuric acid, and titrated with iodine in presence of an excess of potassium iodide. —*Era.*

Be cautious. Don't be content with doing what another has done. Surpass it. Deserve success, and it will come. The boy was not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket, or go down like a bullet fired from a gun; slowly but surely it makes its round but never tires.

**Do You Want  
—TO—  
Make Money?**

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.



IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, BEFORE Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful Indulgence, over Indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, bearing down Pains in the back, Sexual Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.**  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 456. Victoria, B. C.

**A GOOD SELLER.**

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,**  
Box 456. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

**SEELY**

THE  
**American Perfumer**

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

**SPECIAL ODORS:**



No. H (6 IN BOX)  
Cut and Engraved.

- Victoria Regia.
- Her Majesty Rose.
- Purple Lilac.
- Mary Anderson.
- Easter Lilly.
- White Rose.
- Knight's Templar.
- Golden Rod.
- Highland Bells.
- Marie Stuart.

**PRICE LIST:**

Half Pound Bottles.	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size.	-	.85 per doz.
1/2 oz., No. 393.	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A.	-	4.00 "
1 1/2 oz., No. B.	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C.	-	8.00 "
10 1/2 oz., No. H. (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Colognes or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

**Seely Manufacturing Co.,**  
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.



# FLY = POISON = PADS.

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

Improved and Enlarged-- Each packet will this year contain FIVE PADS, and the appearance of the article has been much improved.

PRICES AS BEFORE.

We ask the Druggists of Canada to favor us with the same liberal patronage we have enjoyed for many years, and to discountage the introduction of any article clearly intended to be sold upon the reputation we have established for FLY PADS.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1891.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$1 03	\$1 20	CASOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached lb.....	15	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALSPRICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcum, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	25
ASODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tins, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	Hemp, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiha, lb.....	75	1 00	COLLOIDAL, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantbaridal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	COFFEE, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BAIK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Codsfoot, lb.....	20	33
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Horthornul, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35	ENCOR, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Edam, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	23	Elder, lb.....	25	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Valia, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	41
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONIA, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	HORS, fresh, lb.....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	ISSAR POWDER, lb.....	20	32
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISIGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERNIES, Cabel, sifted, lb.....	2 50	2 60	Gem ALON, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	ARABIC, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BENS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, lb.....	65	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyos-yamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CARYOPHYLL, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEUCINS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 75	3 90	LACONER, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00		
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BOLAX, lb.	10	12		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1	50	1	75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	11	12		
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2	00	2	00	RUM, Ray, gal.	2	25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	90	2	00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	3	00	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	00
MASSA, lb.	1	60	1	75	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	SEED, Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Powdered, lb.	25	30	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	50	00	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NUTGALS, lb.	21	25	Celery	20	25	1	25	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colchicum.	1	00	1	20	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	85	90		
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80		
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	7	9	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	7	9	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
ointment, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	85	90	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	4	5	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10	00	10	50
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	6	6	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Hemp, lb.	6	6	6	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	15	20	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	15	20	25	30	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin	25	30	65	70	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
Bergandy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	8	9	EXALOSE, oz.	1	00	1	10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	2	25	3	25	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	22	25	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	25	30	IODORUM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Gallanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	10	12	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	15	16	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	55	60	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	1	Powdered, lb.	25	35	35	40	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
White, lb.	3	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	45	50	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
RISORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	SPERMACEIN, lb.	55	60	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	60	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow	40	45	5	6	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40		
Blood, lb.	15	16	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassin chips, lb.	10	12	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>			5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	12	13	Syrup, lb.	45	50		
Colosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Glacial, lb.	45	50	5	6	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Benzic, English, oz.	20	25	45	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	10	12	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Boric, lb.	20	25	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	50	85		
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	No. 2, lb.	1	35	2	15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	1	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Gallic, oz.	10	12	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1	50	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Laetic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	1	60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4		
Ground, lb.	10	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	22	25	One lb.	6	7		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Nitric, lb.	10	13	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Jamaica, bchd., lb.	25	28	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	10	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Po., lb.	28	30	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40		
Ginseng, lb.	4	00	4	10	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Dilute, lb.	13	17	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3		
Indian Hemp.	18	30	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2	00	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	23	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Tannic, lb.	1	10	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	40	1	45
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	15	1	20
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	ACETANILID, lb.	1	60	1	10	Calomel, lb.	1	25	1	30
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.	13	3	1	10	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	Powdered, lb.	3	4	4	5	Bin., oz.	30			
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	AMMONIA, Liqueur, lb.	12	15	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	AMMONIA, Bromide, lb.	65	75	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Powdered, lb.	28	33	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	12	13	3	4	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	35	40	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1	65	1	75
Pink, lb.	75	80	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	40	45	Muriate $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1	65	1	75
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, lb.	12	16	1	60	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	1	60	1	75
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	1	10	PERMAN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Poke, lb.	15	18	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	12	16	PRESAC, oz.	75	80		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	55	60	PILEOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ARISTOL, oz.	2	25	1	10	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	30	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10	
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	30	13	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Cut, lb.	50	55	30	13	Iodide, oz.	35	40	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Senega, lb.	55	65	30	13	White, lb.	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Squill, lb.	13	15	30	13	ATROPINE, Sulph. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	30	13	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	30	13				Bromide, lb.	45	50		
								Carbonate, lb.	14	16		

Chlorate, Eng. lb.....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	00	2	10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	00	
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75			Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65			
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30			Neroli, oz.....	1	25	4	50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15			Orange, lb.....	3	75	3	00	
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65			Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50	
Iodide, lb.....	3	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60			Origanum, lb.....	65	70			
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11			Patchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80	
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30			Pennyroyal, lb.....	2	00	2	10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>						Peppermint, lb.....	1	00	4	50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80			Pimento, lb.....	2	00	2	75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60			Rhodium, oz.....	80	85			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45			Rose, oz.....	6	00	7	00	
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70			Rosemary, lb.....	70	75			
QUINISE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2	75	3	00	Rue, oz.....	25	30			
Ozs., oz.....	30	38	Bay, oz.....	5	75	60		Sandalwood, lb.....	5	50	9	00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5	00	5	25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70			
SALICIN, lb.....	2	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	00		Savin, lb.....	1	00	1	75	
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	80	1	90	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65			Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Fusel, oz.....	1	00	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	3	75	Tansy, lb.....	1	25	4	50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1	50	1	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	1	60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50	
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75			Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75	
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	1	65	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75	
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	1	75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>					
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	1	75	Castor, lb.....	13	14			
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18	00	20	00	Cap. Liver, N. F., gal.....	1	00	1	25	
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	Cumin, lb.....	5	50	6	00	Norwegian, gal.....	1	25	1	50	
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigonin, oz.....	20	25			CORROSIUM, gal.....	1	10	1	20	
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	2	00	2	10	LARD, gal.....	90	1	00		
SPRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	35	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	1	75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	75	78			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	1	80	Raw, gal.....	73	75			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	10	Rose, lb.....	3	20	3	50	NEATFOOT, gal.....	1	25	1	30	
SULFONAL, oz.....	30	35	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	5	00	OLIVE, gal.....	1	35	1	40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	25	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75			Sadl, gal.....	2	25	2	40	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chivis. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	3	50	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1	50	1	75	SPERM, gal.....	1	00	1	75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	3	50	3	75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	70	75			

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
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"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo"

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# WYETH'S Soda Water Requisites.

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For the Immediate and Convenient Preparation of Syrups for the Soda Water Fountain.

**Soluble Ex. Jamaica Ginger, Aromatic.**

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.15    Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$7.00

**Extract Lemon.**

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40    Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

**Extract Orange.**

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40    Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

**Extract Sarsaparilla.**

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40    Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

**Extract Coffee.**

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.40    Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$9.00

**Extract Vanilla.**

Per bottle 16 fluid ozs., \$1.75    Per demijohn 128 fluid ozs., \$11.50

**Liquor Acidi Phosphorici Compound.**

(WITH IRON)

\$3.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

**Liquor Acidi Phosphorici.**

(WITHOUT IRON)

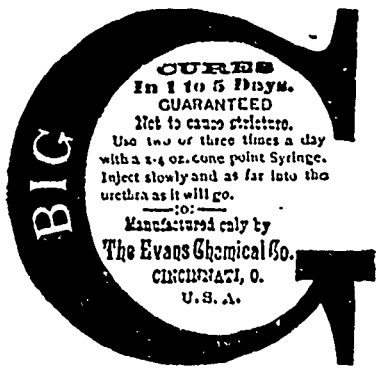
\$1.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

**Calisaya Tonic.**

\$1.00 per demijohn of 128 fluid ounces.

General Agents for Canada.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Ltd.) Montreal.**



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**OUTSELLS ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS COMBINED.**

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely non-poisonous cure for

**GONORRHOEA & GLEET**

All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only, are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

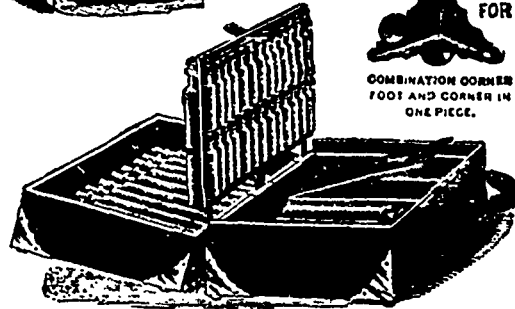
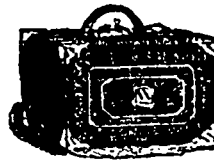
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 3 " " @ 2.25 " 55 " "  
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No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or supports at head of the corks.

**No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.**

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that of the old way of constructing, by the use of these Patent Springs and the Combination Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 M. L. H. Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and 29 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions, 13 in. long by 7 1/2 in. high, and 11 in. wide. Case made of black grained leather, leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14 00. Send for full descriptive circular.

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151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."

**PLANTEN'S** KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER HALF A CENTURY.  
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PREMIUM FOR "GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

Hard and Soft Elastic CAPSULES All Kinds Filled.

Nine sizes: 3, 5, 10 and 15 Min., and 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 15 Grain.

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SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENTHINE, COMPOUND SANDAL, IODIDE ETHYL, WINTERGREEN, ACHIL, MALE FERN, ETC.

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Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

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